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Tuesday, March 23, 1965
Chaitra 2, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)

(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 1—10)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 23, 1965/Chaitra 2, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बंजर भूमि मे खेती

†

*522 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री रा० गि० दुबे :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 8 दिसम्बर 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 422 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या निर्यात की जाने वाली फसलें उगाने के उद्देश्य से देश में बंजर भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने तथा उसमें खेती करने के लिए निगम बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने एकड़ बंजर भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाई जायेगी ; और

(ग) उक्त निगम कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). प्रस्तावित निगम द्वारा खेती योग्य बनाने तथा खेती करने के लिये कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भूमि पेश की है । यह देखने के लिये कि क्या यह भूमि उपयुक्त लागत पर खेती योग्य बन सकती है एक परियोजना अधिकारी नियुक्त कर दिया गया है । उपयुक्त रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद शीघ्र ही निगम स्थापित करने के प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कितने एकड़ बंजर भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाई जा सकेगी ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस वक्त देश में कितनी बंजर भूमि है ? क्या इसके बारे में भी कोई सर्वे किया गया है ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने बताया है कि यह बताना असंभव है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : खेती करना तो असम्भव हो सकता है लेकिन यह बताना तो असम्भव नहीं होना चाहिये कि कितनी बंजर भूमि है ।

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : बंजर भूमि कितनी है यह बताना असम्भव है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या आपने निगम बनाने के आदेश राज्य सरकारों को दे दिये हैं, यदि हां, तो वे कब तक निगमों को बना पायेंगी ?

श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण : कारपोरेशन तो हम बनायेंगे, राज्य सरकारें नहीं बनायेंगी ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जसे अभी राजस्थान में दो चार दिन में निगम का गठन होने वाला है, तो मैंने यह जानना चाहा है कि क्या इस तरह के आदेश आपने राज्य सरकारों को दे दियें हैं, यदि हा, तो वे इनका कब तक गठन कर लेंगी ?

श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण : राज्य सरकारों को आदेश नहीं दिये गये हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया है कि बजाय इसके कि कारपोरेशन और बोर्ड इत्यादि कायम किये जायें, सीधे किसान को सबसिडी दी जाए और किसान बंजर जमीन को खुद कल्टीवेबल करके उस में पैदावार करे और इस तरह से देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाये ? इसके लिए क्या कोई स्कीम तैयार की गई है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It has been found that it will not be possible for any ordinary farmer to undertake the reclamation of these lands and bring them under cultivation. This has to be done on a large scale. That is why we wanted to take it up by a corporation which will have all the facilities and resources to take this up.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the terms of reference given to the Committee which is doing the survey? Has it been asked to find out the length of time required for reclaiming waste lands in various states?

Shri C. Subramaniam: When wasteland is pointed out in any particular state, a technical team visits the place and tries to find out whether it would be possible to reclaim, what would be the cost of reclamation, to what use could it be put and what would be the final economics of it. On that basis, we select places for reclamation.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Long ago a scheme was formulated for reclaiming the Chambal ravines. What is the result of it and how much work has been done?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Only some State Governments have indicated to us the availability of land there, they being the Goa Administration and the State Governments of Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan. They have offered certain plots of land. The other State Governments are still considering this. They have not indicated what would be the extent of land available in their States.

Shri Hem Barua: Are the activities of the proposed Corporation for the utilisation of waste-lands likely to embrace the lands collected by Vinobaji through his land gift movement? If so, have Government thought out any *modus operandi* for co-ordination of these types of lands?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a completely separate scheme altogether. Vinobaji's bhoodan movement relates to lands which are already under cultivation. This is for reclamation of waste lands.

Shri P. R. Patel: What would be the amount of money required to be spent for reclaiming waste lands? Has it been ascertained whether if that amount is used for better cultivation and more production in existing fields, it would be more profitable?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That will be one of the considerations before taking up various plots. If it would mean uneconomic use of money and resources for the purpose of reclamation, we won't take it up. But if within reasonable expenditure limits it would be possible to reclaim lands, more lands will have to be brought under cultivation.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Will the price of land, along with the cost of reclamation, be taken from the person with whom the land will be settled, and whether in one term or in instalments?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This relates to Government waste land, not private waste land.

श्री किशन पटनायक : वेस्ट लैंड को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए क्या पिछले सतरह सालों के अन्दर यह पहली बार आप योजना बना रहे हैं या पहले भी योजना इसके बारे में बनी थी और अगर बनी थी तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : पहले योजना तो नहीं बनी थी ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जितनी भी बंजर जमीनें हैं उनको क्या सरकार ऐसे लोगों में बांटने पर विचार कर रही है जिनके पास बिल्कुल भी जमीन नहीं है ताकि वे खेती कर सकें ? इन बंजर जमीनों के बारे में क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसे भी सुझाव दिये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलहदा सवाल है ।

Shri Bade: Looking to the fact that there is the dacoity problem in Bhind area in Madhya Pradesh, is Government going to help Madhya Pradesh in reclaiming the ravines of Chambal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a separate project which is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The other day, while replying to a similar question, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture said there were integrated schemes all over the country for reclamation of land. May I know if this is a separate scheme from that which is to be utilised for specific purposes as explained by the Deputy Minister?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a separate scheme, the formation of a Wasteland Development Corporation for the purpose of taking over this, and the intention was to have production here of exportable commodities. Along with that, of course, food production and other production would also be taken up. Therefore, this is a specific project and it is with reference to that that land selection has also to be made.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether the land that will be reclaimed will be given to the cultivators for growing crops, or do Government propose to utilise this reclaimed land as State farms?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Corporation will undertake the cultivation of the land.

Central Fertiliser Marketing Corporation

\+

*523 **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to replace the Central Fertiliser Pool by an independent Central Fertiliser Marketing Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what will be the main functions of the corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

A proposal to set up a Central Fertilizer Marketing Corporation in the place of the present Central Fertiliser Pool has been under consideration for some time past. Meanwhile, an Expert Committee recently set up by the

Government of India is examining, among other things, long term and short-term problems concerning distribution of Fertiliser with a view to recommend measures for evolving an effective system of distribution of fertilisers in order to bring about a rapid increase in their use for increased agricultural production. Their recommendations are awaited.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट से जाहिर होता है कि जब तक इसकी रिकोमेंडेशज नहीं जायेंगी तब तक किसानों की जो दिक्कतें हैं वे वैसी ही बनी रहेंगी, वे बढ़ती जा रहीं हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनकी दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए इस बीच में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The recommendations will be available soon, by the end of May, and we will be able to take action as soon as the recommendations are available.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात नहीं आई है कि जहां इरिगेशन का इन्तजाम नहीं है वहां तो फर्टिलाईजर जबर्दस्ती दिया जा रहा है और इस कारण से बीज भी वापस नहीं आता है और फसलें फुंक जाती हैं और जहां इरिगेशन का इन्तजाम है वहां फर्टिलाईजर पहुंच नहीं रहा है, यदि हां, तो इन दोनों दिक्कतों को दूर करने के क्या उपाय सोचे जा रहे हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think the impression of the hon. Member is correct, that fertiliser is being thrust where it is not needed. Only where there is a demand we give it. As a matter of fact, we are not able to meet the entire demand in the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement it is said that the expert committee will examine the long-term and short-term problems concerning the distribution of fertilisers. What is the difference between the long-term and short-term problems? My feeling is that it is the short-term problem that is much more urgent than the long-term problem.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Both are important. The short-term problem is that there is shortage of fertilisers. In the long-term we are planning production on a large basis, so much so by the end of the Fourth Plan we will be producing roughly two million tons of nitrogenous fertilisers. Then the problems will be slightly different. Now it is a seller's market where the supply is less than the demand. Therefore, these are the things which have to be sorted out.

Shri Himatsingka: Is the Minister aware that the fertiliser supplied to Assam goes to the black market, and will Government take proper steps to stop that?

Mr. Speaker: Information given, and a suggestion also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall take note of that.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अभी देश में फर्टिलाईजर की जो गर्ज है उसके अनुसार कितना फर्टिलाईजर पैदा होता है और गर्ज कितनी है देश में ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Our estimated production during 1965-66 would be roughly 325,000 tons. It is only the estimated production in the country. In addition to that, we are programming to import 350,000 tons of nitrogen.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The Minister just now said that the indigenous production would be about 300,000 tons and that a similar quantity would be coming from outside. But the figures shown in the budget demand are to the effect that the indigenous production in the country is 289,000 tons and the import would be to the tune of about 275,000 tons. May I know which is the correct figure?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The estimate has been given to us to the effect that during 1965-66 internal production would be a little more than 3 lakh

tons. We have been already tied up for the import of about 2·8 lakhs or 2·9 lakh tons. We are trying to get the balance; aiso we have to locate the source and then make arrangements. For that, we may come for a supplementary grant later on.

Shri Kapur Singh: Whether Government propose to liberalise import of fertilizers and their disposal to farmers at cost price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not been able to follow.

Shri Kapur Singh: I will paraphrase. When you import fertilisers, you mix them up with the home product and then the price is fixed. You do not import enough fertilisers from abroad which are cheap and good. So, do you now propose to liberalise the imports and also supply the imported fertiliser to the farmers at a price which is fixed on its own cost basis?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are two difficulties in having a larger import. First of all, in the present context, sufficient fertilisers are not available in the world market because it is in short supply taking the world demand as a whole. But we try to get as much as possible from whatever sources are available. Secondly, even if they are available, foreign exchange is another bottleneck. But we are trying to find out how much it will be possible for us to import.

Shri Bade: In the statement, it is said that the expert committee is examining, among other things, the long-term and short-term problems. May I know what are the other things which the expert committee will examine?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The expert committee will also go into the question of pricing of the fertilisers about which the Members are concerned. It will also go into the promotion of sale of fertilisers, how to promote the sale and various other things.

Shri A. P. Jain: In the Explanatory Memorandum on the budget which has been handed over to us just three weeks ago, it is clearly mentioned at page 112 that the availability of nitrogenous fertilisers inside the country and from abroad would be of the order of 5·75 lakh tons. The hon. Minister has stated today in the House that it is going to be 6·75 lakh tons. May I know which of these figures is correct, and if there has been a change, subsequent to the printing and publication of the Explanatory Memorandum, how has this thing come about?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I explained that 6·75 lakh tons is the target with regard to the availability. As I already stated, we have fixed up specific imports; with regard to the availability and other sources also we are exploring for the purpose of import and we intend stopping up the import, so that 6·75 lakh tons would be made up. If necessary, as I already stated, a supplementary grant would be asked for when the source is located, and we are importing.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, my question has not been answered. I asked about the discrepancy between his statement and the figures contained in the Explanatory Memorandum.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Procurement of Foodgrains

\+

*524. **Shri Prabhat Kar:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Heda:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Chandak:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's plan to procure two million tonnes of rice has progressed satisfactorily; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of rice so far procured (State-wise) and the price at which it has been procured?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The progress of procurement against target of 1·95 million tonnes of rice has been quite satisfactory upto 15-3-65, the following quantities of rice have been purchased by the Government of India either directly or through the State Governments during the current crop year:

State	Qty. Procured (in '000 tonnes)	Price range (Rs. per quintal)
Madhya Pradesh .	289	56·52 to 83·65
Punjab .	224	56·00 to 88·75
Andhra Pradesh	283	57·07 to 74·06
Orissa	68	59·50 to 72·00
Madras .	—	
TOTAL .	864	

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know the reason for the variation of the price from State to State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): From the surplus State it has got to move to the deficit State. It is with reference to that, having regard to the movement and the distance involved, that this price has been fixed. So, there is a slight difference between State to State, but the hon. member would find that it is generally ranging between Rs. 56 to Rs. 58 for coarse grains.

Shri Prabhat Kar: After this procurement, may I know whether the movement of foodgrains from surplus areas to deficit areas is also taking place?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The movement also is taking place as and when we procure; it is moved to the areas in which it is to be distributed.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि इतनी कम खरीदगी इस कारण हुई है कि स्टेट्स में किसानों से और व्यापारियों से जो खरीद की गई है उस के लिये तत्काल रुपया नहीं दिया गया । तत्काल रुपया न देने से वह लोग चावल नहीं खरीद सकें हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: In which State?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In Bihar especially.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In Bihar, we are not procuring on our behalf; it is the State Government.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: My question was whether the procurement of rice has fallen short of the target because the payment was not made immediately to the cultivators or to the stockists from whom rice was purchased and therefore they could not give more rice to Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The progress of procurement against the target of 1·9 million tonnes of rice has been quite satisfactory. The hon. member puts the question on the basis that it is unsatisfactory.

Shri Ranga: May I know why it is that the procurement price that is being paid in Andhra, for instance, is considerably less than the market price? Often times it is Rs. 2 less than the market price per bag.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is so everywhere; in Punjab also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have fixed two prices, one the minimum price and the other the maximum price. Our procurement price is in accordance with the market price. As a matter of fact, there has been complaint from some areas that there have not been sufficient purchases made to give the support price. But more or less this price has been satisfactory and there has been no complaint.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : चूंकि और चीजों की कीमत ज्यादा है और किसी साइंटिफिक बेसिस पर चावल और दूसरी चीजों के दाम निश्चित नहीं किये गये हैं इस लिये प्रोक्योरमेंट टार्गेट पूरा नहीं हो रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट यह सोच रही है कि जल्द से जल्द इंट्रैग्रेटेड प्राईस इसके तय कर दिये जायें ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why the Agricultural Prices Commission has been appointed. I do agree the price which was fixed for the last season was done on an *ad hoc* basis by the Jha Committee. But we had to take some decision at that time. I hope with the Agricultural Prices Commission making a more scientific calculation, it would be possible for us to give a better price.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: With a view to expediting the procurement of foodgrains, may I know whether the Corporation which has been set up is spreading its branches all over the States for procuring foodgrains instead of receiving the same collected by the State agencies?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now the Food Corporation is taking over the procured rice in Andhra and Madras from 1st April. In Mysore it is directly operating even in the purchase area, purchasing paddy and rice from the agriculturists. With regard to the extension of its operation in the other States, it is under consideration.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that lots of foodgrains have been stored at the various small stations because of the defect caused by the policy of the Food Ministry in allotting wagons meant for the States and giving them 'B' category and 'A' category to wagons which will take the foodgrains to other States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I really could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: It was too long for me to follow.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If it is a question about priority with regard to movement of foodgrains, I can assure the House that the Railway Minister is giving high priority to the movement of foodgrains.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : जब अनाज का प्रोक्योरमैट किया जाता है तो उसी के साथ किसान से सरकारी कर्जा वसूल कर लिया जाता है, इस डर के मारे किसान अपना अनाज वहां नहीं लाते और प्रोक्योरमेंट में दिक्कत होती है । क्या सरकार को इसकी खबर है ?

श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण : यह तो खबर नहीं है ।

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that the rice of Chattisgarh in Madhya Pradesh is far superior to the rice of Andhra Pradesh whereas the price there is Rs. 63 and it is Rs. 74 at the other with the result that the incentive for procurement from Madhya Pradesh is not good; if so, may I know whether the Government is thinking of revising the price?

Mr. Speaker: No pre-suppositions and presumptions are allowed. The hon. Member presumes that the rice of Madhya Pradesh is superior, Shri Ranga contests that claim.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Shri Ranga has not eaten our rice.

Shri Bade: I want to know whether the Government is going to revise the price in order to have more procurement from Madhya Pradesh.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do not intend revising the price now. With regard to the next season we shall follow the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission.

Shri Daji: Now the basis is the distance from the place of procurement to the neighbouring State. Does not the Government consider the basis to be one which affects the farmers because the farmers have nothing to do with where you sell it once you have purchased the goods? If so, does the Government consider it desirable to change the whole basis and put it on the basis of farm economics?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That will be the basis on which perhaps the Agricultural Commission would look at this.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know if any quantity out of the procured rice has been sold or is likely to be sold; if so, what is the maximum price at which it will be sold?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The procured rice is already being transported to the various consuming areas; for example, the rice procured in Andhra is being sent to Kerala. We have fixed the prices in Kerala taking into account the transport charges and other incidental charges. It is on that basis that the prices have been fixed at the various consuming areas and purchasing points.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the price at which it is sold at Kerala and other places?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What is the difference between the procurement price and the selling price?

Shri Ranga: Is there an element of profit?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no element of profit in it; as a matter of fact, we have to incur a loss.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question and the Minister is answering the old one.

Advance Bonding of Sugarcane

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*525. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to adopt a procedure of advance bonding of sugarcane in order to ensure the cane supplies; and

(b) if so, the further action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Supply of sugarcane to sugar factories is looked after by the State Governments. According to information received from them, only Andhra Pradesh have adopted a procedure of advance bonding at the time of sowing under the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase), Act, 1961. Other State Governments have either not considered it necessary or have found it difficult to introduce this procedure.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What would be the benefits that would be given to the farmers by this new scheme? May I know whether U.P. and Bihar, where many mills had to close down because of irregular supplies, have been asked to start this scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): No, Sir. The U.P. Government have no scheme for this purpose. But they have controlled the utilisation of sugarcane in the factory areas by regulating the production of *gur* and *khandsari* in that area.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the details of this scheme which has been introduced in Andhra? Are the farmers going to be benefited by this scheme or will it benefit only the mill-owners?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is for their mutual benefit. In fact, they had entered into an agreement even before, saying that they would be supplying certain quantities of cane which they would be producing to the factories. Thereby they are assured of a minimum price. In many cases, they also get advances from the factories for the purpose of getting seeds and fertilizers. So, generally it has been found to be beneficial to both in Andhra.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether there is any idea to demarcate the sugarcane areas into reserved, assigned and free areas on the lines of U.P. and Bihar?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, there is a scheme for assigning various areas to the various sugar factories. It is on that basis that sugarcane supply is made.

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार ने अन्दाजा लगाया है कि खंडसारी की कीमत में बहुत बढ़ोतरी हुई है, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार गन्ने की कीमत में भी बढ़ोतरी करने का विचार कर रही है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is a different question which does not arise out of this. As a matter of fact, the khandsari prices are declining.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस स्कीम के मातहत किसान की दिक्कत दूर हो जाएगी । अभी अवस्था यह है कि एक साल बाद तक उसको पेमेंट नहीं होता है । अगर पहले से बांड किया जाएगा तो क्या किसान को पहले से एडवांस दे दिया जाएगा या नहीं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In some cases advance payments are also made for the purpose of ensuring that they make prompt supplies.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether Government propose to evolve a model proforma agreement so that the contractual obligation between the management and the cane-growers will be bilateral?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, such an agreement has been evolved in Andhra. It is on the basis of that arrangement that this agreement has been entered into.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो मिल्स हैं उनके यहां पर किसानों का पैसा बाकी है और गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि मिल एरिया फिक्स कर दें । किसान का माल तो गवर्नमेंट ले लेती है लेकिन उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता । उसके लिए सरकार क्या इन्तिजाम कर रही है ? मैं खास तौर से खुंदरवा मिल के बारे में यह बात कहना चाहता हूं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not aware of any default in the payment by any sugar factory. If there is any default, it can be taken up with the State Government.

Shri Reddiar: May I know whether it is a fact that in Madras they have been following this system?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In certain areas of Madras they have been following it but not in the State as a whole.

Dr. M. S. Aney: How much rice has been procured from the Chhattisgarh area and how much of it was sent for consumption to the neighbouring State of Vidharba?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now we are dealing with sugarcane: This relates to the previous question.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government propose to persuade the State Governments of Bihar and

U.P. to adopt the Andhra system which is mutually beneficial? The peasants are getting credit in advance of production and the mills are also ensured of a minimum supply of sugarcane.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This scheme has been brought to the notice of all State Governments. If it is proved beneficial to both, we shall try to persuade the other State Governments also to adopt it.

Import of Foodgrains

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*526. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Heda:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the estimated requirement of imports of various types of foodgrains during the next financial year 1965-66 was framed;

(b) the estimated figures of production of foodgrains during the above year and the estimated shortfall in production in comparison to the requirement of the country;

(c) the names of the countries from which foodgrains will be imported together with the quantities thereof; and

(d) whether a fool-proof method of distribution of foodgrains at cheap rates has been devised by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The import programme of foodgrains for 1965-66 is being framed in the light of (1) the estimated distribution requirements from Government stocks, (2) the requirements for building the buffer stock, and (3) the limitations of foreign exchange and availabilities in the foreign markets.

(b) It is too early as yet to give any estimate of the figures of production of foodgrains during 1965-66 as the Kharif crops have not even been sown at present. It is also difficult to make a precise estimate of the foodgrain requirements of the country, as the demand depends on a number of factors, many of which are not capable of being accurately assessed.

(c) Wheat will be imported largely from U.S.A., Australia and Canada and rice from U.S.A., South-East Asian countries and U.A.R. It is difficult at this stage to give precise estimate of the quantities of foodgrains that may be imported from each country.

(d) No system of distribution can be fool-proof. The present system aims at arranging distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices in as equitable a manner as possible.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much amount of foodgrains we have been able as yet to have for the buffer stock?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is aimed to build up a buffer stock of 4 million tons of wheat and 2 million tons of rice over a number of years.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that some of the countries from whom we imported last year have informed us that they will not be able to keep any commitment?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is not correct.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार कोई तारीख ऐसी बतला सकती है भले ही वह साल भर बाद की हो या दो साल बाद की हो कि उस तारीख के बाद से देश खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा और उसके लिये हमें दूसरे देशों का मुंह ताकना नहीं पड़ेगा ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : यह कहना अभी मुश्किल है ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : रबी की फसल आने वाली है सरकार ने अभी तक उसका कोई भाव नियत नहीं किया है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस फसल के लिए क्या भाव तय किया जायगा ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : रबी की फसल के वास्ते प्रोडयूसर्स प्राइसेज तो फिक्स कर दी गई हैं और हर एक राज्य को कह दिया है कि वह उन्हें एनाउन्स कर दें । प्राइसेज जो फिक्स की गई हैं वह रैड वैराइटी 45.50 है, व्हाइट वैराइटी 49.50 है और सुपीरियर वेराइटी 53.50 है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पिछले वर्ष पंजाब से गेहूं लेकर बम्बई कलकत्ते आदि स्थानों पर भेजा गया, पंजाब में जब गेहूं की कमी पड़ी तो विदेशी गेहूं पंजाब भेजा गया तो क्या सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी कि जहां पर जितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है उतना वहां पर छोड़ कर बाहर भेजा जाय, उससे अधिक न भेजा जाय क्योंकि ऐसा न करने से उस स्थान पर महंगाई अधिक बढ़ जाती है इसलिए वहां की आवश्यकता को वहीं के अनाज से पूरा किया जाय, क्या सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखेगी ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : सरकार इसको भी ध्यान में रखेगी ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the bumper crop this year, may I know to what extent the estimate for imports has been reduced, to what extent the reduction will take place, or is it that because some agreement had been entered into earlier that there is no possibility of decreasing the quantum of imports in spite of the fact that there is the bumper crop this year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): As a matter of fact, we have not entered into the agreement for the coming year. Only in future we will be entering into the agreement. There is no proposal to cut down the imports because we want to build a buffer stock.

Shri Bade: The main reply to part (d) of the question says that there is no fool-proof system of distribution. I want to know what is the hitch in evolving a proper system of distribution of foodgrains to each State. The Minister has not invented any scheme yet. What is the hitch?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been only said. There can be no fool-proof distribution system. We try to evolve the best system under the circumstances possible. We have evolved the system for various States.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : आयातित गेहूं के आने से देशी गेहूं का भाव बढ़ गया है तो फसल के आने पर यह जो आयात किया हुआ गेहूं है उसका भाव क्या घटाने का विचार है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no proposal to reduce the price of imported wheat.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know to what extent the distribution

is proposed to be done through co-operatives?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The distribution is made through fair price shops.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government are in a position to say whether any of these food imports are paid for in terms of foreign exchange or whether they are always on the basis of payment in rupees? May I know the basis on which the PL-480 funds are sought to be repaid?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That agreement has been already laid on the Table of the House and the hon. Member can refer to it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I want to know whether any of the food imports are paid for in foreign exchange or whether all the imports are paid for in rupees.

Mr. Speaker: The agreement has been laid on the Table of the House and the hon. Member may look into it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I want to know whether all the food imports from various countries are paid for in rupees.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The imports from the other countries are made either on a barter basis or on the basis of payment in foreign exchange.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : देश में अनाज की कमी है और प्रोडयूसर्स काश्तकार हैं लेकिन जो अनाज का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होता है वह शहरों में अधिक होता है और देहातों में कम होता है तो जो प्रोडयूसर्स हैं उनको कम देकर देश में अनाज का उत्पादन अधिक कैसे किया जा सकेगा ? आखिर उनको कम क्यों दिया जाता है और क्या सरकार अपनी इस डिफेक्टिव डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन प्रणाली को दुरुस्त करेगी ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Distribution is the responsibility of the State Government and they arrange the distribution between the rural and the urban areas according to their own light.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This also will have to be taken into consideration. Production takes place in the rural areas and the grain is available in the rural areas. The urban areas will have to depend upon what comes from the rural areas and what Government supply. That is why in the urban areas we may have to distribute a little more than in the rural areas.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : यह ग़लत बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । ग़लत बात भी हो तो भी यह ऐसे झगड़ा करने से दुरुस्त नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : ठीक बात क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ख़ामोशी की ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे क्यों कह रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई दूसरा आदमी बोल रहा है उसको मैं ने कहा है लेकिन आप समझ बैठे कि मैं आपको कह रहा हूं । मैं ने आप से कब कहा कि आप बोल रहे हैं ? जो बोल रहा था और मैं ने उससे जो कहा वह समझ भी गया । आप को यूं ही खटक गया कि आपको कहा गया है ।

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether Government are aware that the prices of cattle-feed are more than the price of imported wheat and imported wheat is used in the country as cattle-feed, and if so, for how long Government will be importing wheat for cattle-feed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think that wheat is being used for cattle-feed, and I am told that wheat

cannot be used generally as cattle-feed.

Shri P. R. Patel: Who told my hon. friend like that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is what I have been told.

Mr. Speaker: During the Question Hour, we cannot enter into arguments or start rebutting one another.

Land Revenue in Kind

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*527. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has decided to collect land revenue and other forms of loans from peasants in the form of grain;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) the result of the experiment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन स्टेटस ने ऐसे प्रपोजल्स भेजे थे क्या उनसे यह पूछा गया है कि उससे किसानों को राहत मिलेगी या किसानों की दिक्कत बढ़ेगी ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mysore alone agreed to do this, and we have permitted them to experiment upon it. But even they are finding it difficult to arrange the collection of land revenue in the form of grains.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब किसान के यहां अनाज तैयार होता है, तीन, तीन महीने तक वह उठाते नहीं हैं उस वक्त किसान के ऊपर लगान का तकाजा रक्खा जाय यह उचित नहीं है बल्कि लगान उससे तब लिया जाय जब कि उसकी फसल बिक चुके । उसके लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई स्कीम बनाई है कि जब तक उसका अनाज बिक न जाय तब तक उसके ऊपर लगान का तकाजा न किया जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a matter for the State Government to decide. We cannot interfere in this matter.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the exact difficulties felt by the Mysore Government? May I also know whether the Centre is helping them in implementing this scheme?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point is that we will have to have a purchasing agency with reference to each farmer and we have to decide the quality of the grain also and on that basis, fix the price. It will be an almost impossible task for a governmental agency to undertake this operation of collection from the farmers.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : किसानों पर सरकारी ऋण बहुत सा छाया हुआ है और वे उसको अनाज के रूप में वापस करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन सरकार की ओर से अनाज न लिये जाने से उनको घाटा होता है, क्योंकि वे व्यापारियों को अनाज बेचते हैं और उनसे रुपया लेकर सरकार को देते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार सीधा अनाज क्यों नहीं लेती है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, that is why we are now fixing support prices so that the prices will not go below a certain level. In addition, it is the intention of Government to have the Food Corporation organisation spread out throughout the country so that no trader will be able to exploit the producer, particularly during the post-harvest season.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : प्राचीन समय में न केवल अनाज, बल्कि जितने भी

पदार्थ उत्पन्न होते थे, उत्पादकों से उनका कुछ भाग के रूप में भी लिया जाता था। उससे हमेशा लाभ होता था। क्या सरकार इस समय भी उसी कार्य पद्धति के रूप में किसानों से अनाज इत्यादि वसूल करने के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At one time this was considered quite out of date and that was why we converted this system of grain revenue into cash revenue. Now I do not think it is possible to go back to the original system.

Aversion of Farmers to Fertilizers

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*528. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research has revealed that the farmers are not yet fertiliser-minded;

(b) how far it is true that high prices, unsatisfactory credit and distribution arrangements are responsible to a considerable extent for restricted consumption of fertilizers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the use of fertilisers under Indian conditions, involves certain risks and makes the farmer reluctant to give up conventional manures; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the findings of National Council of Applied Economic Research?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (d). The Report is under study by the Government.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have Government taken note of the fact that even in package districts where the response has been 100 per cent to the use of fertiliser, cultivators are not in a mood to use it continuously? In this context, do Government expect to devise means to carry the farmer with them in regard to the continuous use of fertiliser?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The present position is that our supply position of fertiliser is such that we are unable to meet the demand. Therefore, there is no question of any hesitancy on the part of the farmer. It is our inability to supply the necessary fertiliser which is standing in the way.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have Government also considered the recommendation of the study team that there must be a speedy decision on the crop insurance scheme and a guaranteed price to the farmer?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as crop insurance also is concerned, we are trying to have a pilot project in the Punjab, on the experience of which it may be extended to other areas also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसके आदरणीय सदन में यह बताया गया था कि हम अमरीका से फर्टिलाइजर 250 रुपये फी-टन लेते हैं और किसानों को 400 रुपये फी-टन के हिसाब से देते हैं। अब तक वही भेद चल रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस भेद को कम करने के लिए और किसानों

को कम कीमत पर फर्टिलाइजर देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that a committee has been appointed to go into the pricing, distribution, production—various aspects of the fertiliser industry. The report will be available by the end of May, when all these will be considered together.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of various complaints that in many places crops have been destroyed because the fertiliser used was not suitable for the particular type of soil there, what action are Government taking to establish soil testing laboratories so that the farmers know what type of fertiliser is suitable for what particular type of soil?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We intend having a comprehensive soil survey during the Fourth Plan. We are already taking advance action for the purpose of establishing a sufficient number of laboratories even during this year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister admitted that there is a shortfall of fertiliser in the country. Is the quantity available being fairly distributed in States so that every agriculturist becomes fertiliser-minded?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Every attempt is being made for the purpose.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that the system of distributing fertilisers in almost all the States of India is so defective that fertilisers get into the black market, are used for the distillation of illicit liquor and are used for purposes other than those for which they are meant? May I know what the Government is going to do to stop all these malpractices connected with the distribution of fertilisers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have just now stated that a committee has been appointed, and they are going into the various aspects. I do now know whether it is being utilised for illicit distillation also. If that is so, that also will be taken into consideration. Let us wait for the report of this committee.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether Government are aware that widespread adulteration of fertilisers supplied through Government and semi-Government agencies is the major factor in non-fertiliser mindedness of our farmers; if so, what do they propose to do about it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think the hon. Member is correct in his conclusion.

Shri Kapur Singh: I know it personally. He says the hon. Member is not correct. I am a farmer myself.

Mr. Speaker: I have to believe both the hon. Members. What should I do?

Shri Hem Barua: Since farmers' interest in fertilisers, like electricity and love, can be generated, may I know what steps Government have taken so far to generate interest in the farmers in the use of fertilisers?

Shri A. P. Jain: What is common between love and electricity?

Shri Hem Barua: Love, like electricity, can be generated.

Mr. Speaker: He does not know that Hem Barua is the connecting link between the two.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are not only trying to generate interest in the minds of the people for the use of fertilisers; sufficient interest has already been created. As I already stated the shortfall is in the supplies, not in the farmer now.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सरकार की ओर से जो उर्वरक दिया जाता है, उस के लिए पानी की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है और कई बार पानी अधिक न होने के कारण फसल नष्ट हो जाती है । इस की तुलना में गोबर का खाद कम पानी होने पर भी अधिक लाभदायक होता है ।

क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि गोबर का खाद अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाया जाये ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The conventional type of manure, like the farmyard manure, green manure and other things, can be produced by the farmers themselves.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या सरकार भी कोई सहयोग दे रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसा करें कि गाय ज्यादा गोबर पैदा किया करें ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश से ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि किसानों को जबर्दस्ती खाद दिया जाता है और आम तौर पर ऐसे किसानों को खाद दिया जाता है, जिन को जरूरत नहीं होती है और क्या सरकार राज्यों में जिला-स्तर पर ऐसी कमेटियों का गठन करेगी, जिस से केवल उन्हीं किसानों को खाद दिया जाये, जिन को जरूरत हो ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a suggestion which I shall pass on to the UP Government.

Departmentalisation of Clearance of Foodgrains

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*529. { Shri Himatsingka: / Shri P. C. Borooah: / Shri Rameshwar Tantia: }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 526 on the 15th December, 1964 and state the decision taken on the question of departmentalisation of foodgrains clearance at Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): It has been decided that clearance of foodgrains at Calcutta would be departmentalised gradually in stages, beginning with clearance from one berth at which arrangements for grains discharge would be made through a Marine Leg. The Marine Leg is expected to go into operation within the next few weeks.

Shri Himatsingka: Is the Government aware that a lot of foodgrains is misdelivered during movement from the ships to the godowns, and if so, does Government contemplate taking any proper steps?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is the reason why this Marine Leg is being put in Calcutta, where, from the hold of the steamer, the grain would be taken direct to the silo.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What has happened to those automatic machines which were expected to do this job in Calcutta port?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The machines are being fitted in, in Bombay and Kandla at present.

अनाजों का लाना-ले-जाना

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*530. { श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : / श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : / श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ : / श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती : / श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : / श्री ग्र० ना० विद्यालंकार : / श्री यशपाल सिंह : / श्री विभूति मिश्र : / श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया : / श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : / श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ : }

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनाजों को लाने-लेजाने और मूल्य नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी नियमों तथा विनियमों को राज्यों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से लागू नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उक्त नियमों को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the rules and regulations now pertaining to the movement of foodgrains?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): With regard to rice, each State is a zone and any movement from one State to another State can be done only with a permit of Government and there can be only Government movement. That is the main thing. With regard to wheat also, now, it is a State to State zonal movement, apart from Punjab being linked up with Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, there also, the movement of wheat has to take place from State to State, under the authorisation of Government or only on Government to Government basis.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There has been some talk about the defective functioning of the price control machanism of the Government. May I know if any loopholes in the price control mechanism have been plugged up and, if not, when they will be plugged up?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as price control is concerned, it now applies only to paddy and rice, and it is working more or less satisfactorily.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has considered both aspects: continuing the zonal system now and the long term scheme, if any, for abolishing the system?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The long term scheme is not to have the zones and to have the country as one unit. But with regard to the short term aspect, we had discussions recently with the Chief Ministers and we are hoping to take a decision soon

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Government and the Minister have received some representations from the food procurers that the movement system and the way the whole system has been organised are defective and that is why more foodgrains are lying at the stations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not received any such representation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दिल्ली के बार्डर पर हरिजन महिलायें जो सेर सेर भी अनाज ले जाती हैं उन के ऊपर कोड़ों की मार पुलिस डालती है और जो हजारों मन अनाज कानून के खिलाफ जा कर बाहर ले जा रहे हैं, उन के ऊपर सरकार कोई रोक नहीं लगा पा रही है । पांच रुपये फी ट्रक अगर दे दिये जायें तो चाहे जहां से जहां ट्रक्स को आप ले जा सकते हैं जब कि हरिजन बहनों के साथ एक एक सेर आटे के लिए मारपीट की जाती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस का क्या इलाज कर रही है ?

श्री द० रा० चव्हाण : दिल्ली से बाहर एक सेर ले जाने पर भी पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है और जो नहीं ले जायेगा उस के साथ क्यों मारपीट होगी ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ट्रकों के ट्रक जो जा रहे हैं, उन के बारे में क्या इलाज सोचा जा रहा है ?

श्री अचल सिंह : मूवमेंट कंट्रोल की वजह से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है, स्मगलिंग बढ़ता है क्या यह सही नहीं है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is not correct.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether it is a fact that the State of Gujarat has approached the Central Government to remove the food zone and allow free movement of foodgrains in the State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. The Gujarat Government's views in this regard have been made known to the Central Government.

Shri Ranga: Have the Government thought of asking the CBI to enquire as to what extent and in what manner the zonal controls are being exploited by people who are interested in the so-called political life and also by the police who are posted at all these check-points on the border areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no proposal to have a CBI enquiry into this matter.

Shri Daji: Is the Government aware of the chaotic condition regarding the movement control on coarse grains resulting in a ban on movement when the harvest comes in and, with a sudden lifting of the ban, the grains are purchased by the traders as has happened last April and which is happening even now, and do the Government consider about having a uniform policy regarding coarse grains also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have already taken a policy decision and we shall stick to it; we would not change it in the midst of the season.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अभी जैसा माननीय यशपाल सिंह जी ने कहा है प्रतिबन्ध के कारण इधर से उधर ले जाने में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है । इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रतिबन्ध उठाने पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : नहीं ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether any consensus was reached at the recent consultations with the Chief Ministers and if not, what was the basic cleavage of opinion?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The basic cleavage is, one set of States wanting the continuation of the zones and another set of States wanting the discontinuation of the zones.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : खाद्यान्नों के यातायात पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ प्रदेशों में भाव बढ़ गए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अच्छी रबी की फसल आ जाने के कारण क्या खाद्यान्न यातायात पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों को ढीला किया जाएगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This matter is under consideration and we hope to take a decision soon.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: People living on borders of two States take baskets of foodgrains on their heads and go from one border to the other. Is Government considering to make free such headloads from any control?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Up to the extent of 5 kgms can be carried by a bonafide passenger as part of his luggage. In the orders which have been issued, that concession has been given.

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : अधिकतर जिलों में भी यह बात निश्चित है कि शासन की अनाज ले जाने और लाने की व्यवस्था बिल्कुल असन्तोषजनक रही है, क्या यह सही है ? यह तो मेरा एक प्रश्न है ।

दूसरा यह है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही रहने दीजिए ।

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : अनाज लाने ले जाने के मामले में जिला-बन्दी की गई और उस में कलैक्टरों ने मनमानी की है । शासन की नीति क्या यह नहीं रही है कि गरीब व्यापारियों को छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों को लाने ले जाने की सहूलियतें न दी जायें और बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों को दी जायें ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उस की वजह से गरीब लोगों को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है ? थोड़ा थोड़ा अनाज ले जाने वालों को क्या बहुत तकलीफ

नहीं हुई है ? यदि हुई है तो मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह यह जो व्यवस्था चल रही है वह कब तक चलती रहेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सब पर मिनिस्टर साहब गौर करें ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि टू सैट्स आफ चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज हैं । एक सैट यह चाहता है कि जोन्ज (Zones) रहें और दूसरा चाहता है कि हट जायें । डिफिसिट स्टेट्स वाले तो चाहते हैं कि हट जायें और सरपलस वाले चाहते हैं कि न हटें । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की भी क्या कोई अपनी नीति है कि ये हटें या न हटें और हटें तो कब तक ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already said the matter is under consideration of Government and we shall take a decision soon.

श्री दलजीत सिंह : इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यापारियों को ज्यादा स्टाक रखने के कारण पकड़ा गया है और यह भी कहा गया था कि एक जोन से दूसरे जोन में ले जाने के कारण भी लोग पकड़े गये थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot answer a question like this unless notice is given.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: In view of the Government's experience in the last one year, may I know whether they have reached the conclusion that this restriction on movement of foodgrains has resulted in stabilising the price of foodgrains and also making available the procured foodgrains to other States at a reasonable price and if this is disturbed, it will disturb the whole food policy?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the argument for the retention of the zone. There are other arguments for discontinuation of the zones. This is only for movement from one State to another. Within a village or a State there is no question of any restriction.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कुछ स्टेट्स ने जोंज बनाये रखने के बारे में सहमति प्रकट की है और कुछ ने इन्कार किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन कौन से राज्यों ने इन्कार किया है और कौन कौन से सहमत हैं ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : दिल्ली की जो यूनियन टैरिटरी है उस में पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है और बाकी हर एक राज्य में स्टेचुटरी कंट्रोल आर्डर्ज हैं और उन के नीचे पांच किलो . .

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : कौन कौन से राज्यों ने इन्कार किया है . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Which are the States which have not agreed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Gujarat and Maharashtra want that the zones should be removed. Other States want their retention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheduled Tribes

*531. **Shri Uikey:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to constitute a Committee for the removal of anomalies in the criteria hithertofore adopted by Government for determining Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) The

question of appointing a Reviewing Committee to go into the whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being processed.

(b) The details have not yet been finalised. It is hoped that a final decision will be taken shortly.

Jute Development Committee

*532. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the recommendations of Srivastava Committee, Government have set up a Central Jute Development Committee;

(b) if so, what would be the functions of the Committee;

(c) whether there will be any change in the establishments of the Indian Central Jute Committee; and

(d) if so, the nature of change to be effected?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Srivastava Committee to set up a Jute Development Board, the Government of India have set up the Central Committee for Jute Development.

(b) The Central Committee for Jute Development has the following functions:—

(i) To scrutinise the development programmes formulated by the State Government in respect of jute and allied fibres;

(ii) to review the progress of jute development in the context of targets laid down;

(iii) to recommend measures for accelerating the tempo of development programmes;

(iv) to suggest special schemes for improving the quality of jute and allied fibres and to scrutinise the progress of schemes sanctioned therefor;

(v) to make an appraisal of the prevailing prices for jute and other allied fibres in producing centres and to recommend measures for stablisation of prices; and

(vi) to take stock of the movement of jute and allied fibres from the producing to marketing centres and to make suggestions for removal of bottlenecks, if any, in this regard.

(c) and (d). No change in the establishments of the Indian Central Jute Committee is envisaged consequent upon the setting up of the Central Committee for Jute Development. However, the re-organisation of the Central Commodity Committee including Indian Central Jute Committee is at present under consideration.

Immoral Traffic

*533. **Shri Heda:** ..
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Conference addressed by the President of the Delhi Branch of Nari Raksha Samiti on 21st January, 1965 urging an immediate amendment of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and more powers to Police and Social Workers to stop the evil in the Capital;

(b) if so, the main points made by this body for this social reform; and

(c) the Government's reaction to each of these points?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) The Government have seen the press reporting of the Conference and have also received a copy of the resolutions of the Samiti on the subject.

(b) The main points on which the Samiti have suggested the amendment of the SIT Act of 1956 are:

(i) Immoral Traffic should be declared a non-bailable offence.

(ii) There should be provision for simultaneous challan of landlord, pimp and the customer.

(iii) More powers should be vested in the Police and social workers for dealing with the offences under the Act; and

(iv) Protective Homes should be set up for corrective treatment of arrested prostitutes.

(c) These suggestions as also others received from the various State Governments|other Social service organisations are being considered and appropriate action will be taken in due course.

Desert Development Board

*534. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 181 on the 15th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the details about the functions, powers and the operational programme of the proposed Desert Development Board have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the scope and magnitude of the activities of this new body and the extent and the manner in which the States would be collaborating in the task of desert development?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). All these points are at present under examination in the Planning Commission, and are likely to be finalized shortly.

Conference of Chief Ministers

*535. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of the wheat producing States held a meeting with the Centre from the 5th to 9th March, 1965 to discuss all the aspects of wheat policy including the continuance of wheat zones; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, **Sir.**

(b) A final decision has not yet been taken.

River Steam Navigation Company Limited

*536. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 213 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) the names of the ten Directors appointed by Government to the new Board of Directors of the River Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.;

(b) whether Government propose to run the undertaking on a "no-profit no-loss" basis;

(c) whether it has been decided to write off the Government loans of over Rs. 2 crores granted earlier to the Company; and

(d) whether the existing Indian employees of the Company will have their jobs and service conditions protected after the take-over?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4035/65].

Beggar Problem

*537. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission's panel on social welfare has recommended certain specific measures to deal with different aspects of the problem of beggars in the Capital and in other big cities of India;

(b) if so, the main reocmmendations of the said Plan Body Panel; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). The Panel which met on the 8th March, 1965 has not yet submitted its report on the subject. The report when received, will be examined in the Planning Commission. The stage for implementation will be reached after the Plan is finalised.

Gonda Election

*538. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 408 on the 8th December, 1964 regarding the Gonda Parliamentary Election and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the conduct of certain Uttar Pradesh Officials has been completed;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the concerned officers?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh

*539. **Shri Uikey:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Parashar:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 10 applications received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of sugar mills three are under consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the names of the applicants and the places where these sugar mills are to be located; and

(c) when the final decisions is likely to be communicated to the State Government?

The Minister for Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Out of 10 applications received from Madhya Pradesh for establishment of new sugar factories, two applications namely Morena Mandal Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., for District Morena and The Malwa Cooperative Sugar Mills for District Indore are under consideration.

(c) The final decision on these applications may take some time.

Licences of New Sugar Factories

*540. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of finance has prevented the licensing of new sugar units and the expansion of the existing sugar factories in the country;

(b) if so, how far the expansion of sugar factories has fallen behind the schedule contemplated under the Third Five Year Plan so far;

(c) whether this deficiency is proposed to be made good through State participation in sugar industry; and

(d) if so, the details of the relevant schemes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) It is true that financial arrangements had to be made before issue of licences. Recently letters of intent have been issued to 62 existing sugar factories for an additional capacity of nearly 3.9 lakh tonnes. About 10 new sugar factories are also expected to be licensed during this year.

(b) The installed capacity of the sugar industry by the end of the Third Plan period is expected to be around 32.5 lakh tonnes as against the target of 35.6 lakh tonnes fixed for the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. But the feasibility of the setting up of a few large sugar-cum-bagasse pulp units in the public sector is being examined.

खादी का मूल्य

*541 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उत्तरी क्षेत्र में खादी की कीमतों में 25 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने का फैसला किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कीमतों में कब वृद्धि किये जाने की संभावना है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Sugar Marketing Board

*542. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 405 on the 8th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether a final decision to set up Sugar Marketing Board has since been taken by Government; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) After receipt of recommendations of the Sen Commission in the matter.

Liability of the State for the negligence of employees

1378. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 397 on the 24th November, 1964 regarding liability of the State for the negligence of the employees and state the progress made to bring forth the proposed legislation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The matter is still under consideration.

Backward Classes

1379. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Conference of Ministers in-charge of Backward Classes held in 1964; and

(b) how far these have been implemented by the State Governments and the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). A Conference of the State Ministers incharge of the Backward Clases and State Ministers in-charge of Co-operation was convened in May, 1964 by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation to discuss the recommendations of the Special Working Group on Co-operatin for Backward Classes. Follow up action on the recommendations made by the Conference is being taken by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Co-operatin).

बहादुरगढ़ - केन्द्रीय सचिवालय, दिल्ली बस सेवा

1380. { **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :**
श्री साधूराम :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री बहादुरगढ़ से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तथा वापसी सीधी बस सेवा के चलाने के बारे में 22 दिसम्बर 1964 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1683 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बीच इस मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : दिल्ली राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण ने निश्चय किया है कि आजकल दिल्ली-बहादुरगढ़ मार्ग पर 18 पारियां करने का मौजूदा तीन परमिट होल्डरों को 6 और इकतरफी पारियां करने के लिए कहा जाये अर्थात् बहादुरगढ़ से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तक 3 पारियां सवेरे और तीन पारियां शाम को और इसी प्रकार विपर्यय रूप से । मोटर वेहिकिल्स एक्ट 1939 के अनुसार मौजूदा मार्ग के प्रस्तावित विस्तार और पारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए प्रतिवेदन और इतराज का नोटिस प्राधिकरण द्वारा 24 फरवरी, 1965 को जारी कर दिया गया है । निर्धारित अवधि की समाप्ति पर यह मामला फिर प्राधिकरण के सामने प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए रखा जायेगा ।

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

1381. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government to the Madhya Pradesh Government for implementation of the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) whether all the amount sanctioned for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 has been properly utilised during each year?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shri

mati Chandrasekhar): (a) Amounts sanctioned during

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1 Scheduled Tribes	155·61	283·02	346·84
2. Scheduled Castes .	34·83	44·36	45·00
3. Other Backward Classes including Denotified Tribes .	11·06	15·28	10·23

(b) The funds for 1963-64 were utilised. As regards 1964-65 final adjustment of account is still to be made, but there has been no noticeable shortfall in expenditure so far, compared to the funds which have been released.

Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

1382. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels proposed to be opened for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Madhya Pradesh during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by Government for the construction of such hostels in the State during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). 150. This number and also the amount to be sanctioned for their construction will depend on the revised programme to be drawn up by the State Government in the light of the outlay approved by the Planning Commission

Agricultural Policy

1383. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the INTUC at Hyderabad recommending 10 point basis for agricultural policy;

(b) if so, the precise details of this programme; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the 10 point programme are:

(i) Absentee landlordism must be abolished;

(ii) Land should be made to belong to the tiller, if necessary, by giving him loans to meet the cost of the land, repayable in easy annual instalments;

(iii) Greater importance must be given to providing minor irrigation facilities so that the benefit of such projects shall be available immediately to the country;

(iv) Supply of cheap credit, fertilisers and quality seeds to the peasant proprietor, through service cooperatives should be arranged;

(v) Steps should be taken to activise the rural cooperative movement by toning up the administration and making available the proper human element to man it;

(vi) The cultivation of cash crops should be regulated so that the production of food grains is not affected;

(vii) Intensive and mixed farming approriate to each zone, should be encouraged;

(viii) A fair price should be ensured both to the producer and consumer by reducing, if not eliminating, the middleman as far as possible;

(ix) A policy of price-support to the peasant and policy of subsidised prices to the consumer should be evolved; and

(x) A net work of service cooperatives to cater to the peasant proprietor and his many sided requirements should be set up.

(c) The suggestions are being examined.

Cottage Industry Sector

1384. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the short supply of brass, copper and aluminium is hitting hard the cottage industry sector which provided employment to about 400 craftsmen in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The short supply is no doubt causing difficulties.

(b) Due to shortage of foreign exchange and rise in international prices of imported scarce raw materials, it is not possible to enhance the existing allocations.

Social Welfare and Security Programmes

1385. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the main programmes of social welfare and security during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the aspects on which the emphasis will be laid; and

(c) how much money is earmarked for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). The necessary information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4036/65].

Land Mortgage Banks

1386. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the State Governments asking them to advise the land mortgage banks to give priority to the programme which would lead directly to increase food production; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reactions of the State Governments thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). State Governments have been advised that the land mortgage banks should give priority to programmes which would lead directly to increase in production. State Governments are generally in agreement with this policy. The All India Central Land Mortgage Banks' Cooperative Union at its meeting in December, 1962 also agreed that the Land Mortgage Banks should concentrate on advancing loans for productive purposes. State Governments and the Banks are reorienting their loan policies accordingly.

कीटाणुनाशक दवाओं के लिए सीमा शुल्क से छूट

1387. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ कीटाणुनाशक दवाओं को चुंगी सीमा शुल्क म छूट देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यह मामला अब किस अवस्था में है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) तथा (ख). कीटाणुनाशक दवाओं को चुंगी सीमा शुल्क से छूट देने का मामला राज्य से सम्बन्धित है अत: राज्य सरकार ही इस पर छूट दे सकती है। फिर भी 1964 के शुरू में भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों/संघ क्षेत्रों को समस्त कीटाणुनाशक दवाइयों पर चुंगी शुल्क से छूट देने की सलाह दी थी ताकि कीटाणुनाशक दवाइयों की कीमतें किसी हद तक कम हो सकें । प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पंजाब नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा, मनीपुर, अन्डेमान तथा निकोबार आइलैन्ड्स, गोवा, दमन तथा दीऊ में, सीमा शुल्क लागू नहीं है । केरल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र की सरकारों ने सीमा शुल्क की छूट देने में असमर्थता प्रकट की है । मालूम हुआ है कि आसाम, मद्रास, गुजरात, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, पान्डचेरी और दिल्ली की सरकारें इस मामले पर विचार कर रही हैं ।

बीमा सहकारी समितियां

1388. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 22 सितम्बर, 1964 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1050 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सामान्य बीमा सहकारी समितियों सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल के निष्कर्षों तथा सिफारिशों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति): राज्य सरकारों और सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से इन सिफारिशों की अभी जांच चल रही है ।

Sugar Manufacturing Units

1389. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1409 on the 15th December, 1964 and state:

(a) the number of sugar manufacturing units expected to be licensed during 1965 for each State;

(b) the locations thereof; and

(c) how many of them will be in the co-operative sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). About ten new sugar factories, mostly in Co-operative Sector, are proposed to be licensed during 1965 in different States. Their locations are under consideration.

Purchase of Jowar

1390. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the fact that the provisions regarding sales up to 25 kilos of

Jowar by farmers, as has been introduced in Maharashtra, are entirely sabotaging the Government's monopoly purchase scheme;

(b) whether the margin of profit order has helped the curbing of profiteering in foodgrains; and

(c) the steps taken to neutralise the practice of obtaining over-invoiced vouchers from the persons from whom the dealers get their foodgrains and pulses?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) It is not a fact that the provision for free sale up to 25 kilos at a time by farmers to *bona fide* consumers, made in the scheme of monopoly purchase of jowar in Maharashtra, is sabotaging the scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such practice in Maharashtra has come to the notice of Government.

भारतीय विधि संस्थान

1391. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भारतीय विधि संस्थान को 1962 में भवन निर्माण के लिए कर्ज दिया था और फिर उसका कुछ भाग किराये पर ले लिया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भवन निर्माण के लिए कितना धन दिया गया और किराये पर लिए गए भाग के लिए प्रतिमाह कितना किराया दिया जा रहा है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने भारतीय विधि संस्थान को भारतीय विधि संस्थान भवन में अतिरिक्त मंजिलों के निर्माण के लिए 9·15 लाख रुपयों का कर्ज इस विचार से दिया कि सरकार को कार्यालय आवास के लिए 24,000 वर्ग फुट फर्श क्षेत्र 45 रु० प्रति 100 वर्ग फुट के मासिक किराये पर मिल सके । इस आवास के लिए वस्तुतः कितना मासिक किराया दिया जाय इसका अवधारण, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा वह शुद्ध फर्श क्षेत्र निर्धारित किये जाने के पश्चात् किया जाएगा जो कि सरकार को उपलब्ध किया गया है ।

Delimitation Body

1392. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any directions to the Delimitation Body headed by Shri J. L. Kapur, retired Judge of the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of Industrial Projects

1393. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any account of forest inroads during the last two Five Year Plans and the current Third Plan due to the establishment of various industrial projects in the country;

(b) if so, the total area of forest thus acquired and deforested; and

(c) the total loss due to these forests?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and

will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Production of Saffron

1394. **Shri Rishwanath Roy:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort had ever been made for increasing the production of saffron.

(b) if not, whether any proposal is under consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, its broad details and when it is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). With a view to increasing the production of saffron, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir started research on this crop in 1954 in order to find out improved methods of cultivation. Some progress has been made but it is still at the experimental stage. The work on this crop is being intensified by the State Government.

Minor Irrigation Programme

1395. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a scheme to give a portion of subsidy in the shape of cement and other controlled commodities to the agriculurists to execute minor schemes; and

(b) if so, whether any instructions have been issued to State Governments in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No. However in respect of loans the State Governments have been advised that loan portion to cover cost of materials for minor irrigation schemes should as far as possible be given in kind.

Ambar Charkhas for Orissa

1396. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas actually distributed to Orissa during 1964-65;

(b) the number of Ambar Charkhas which were actually in operation during the same period; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 144 upto the end of December, 1964.

(b) 4,201 upto the end of December, 1964.

(c) 55,972 Kgs of yarn upto the end of December, 1964.

Training of Village Level Workers

1397. **Shri Koya:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the training given at present to the Village Level Workers in the various States is imperfect; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to amend the existing training programme so as to enable them to guide the farmers in improved farm practices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the

House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4037/65].

Wheat Quota for Flour Mills

1398. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the monthly quota of imported wheat allotted to various flour mills in Uttar Pradesh in 1963-64 and 1964-65 for grinding and manufacturing of wheat products;

(b) the number of those mills which have no plant to manufacture the wheat products; and

(c) the control exercised to use the imported wheat for the same purpose for which it is allotted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The details of monthly quotas of wheat allotted to various Flour Mills in Uttar Pradesh during 1963-64 and 1964-65 are as under:—

(Figures in '00 Tonnes)

Month	Quota allotted during	
	1963-64	1964-65
April	32·1	76·7
May	39·4	77·0
June	42·7	69·9
July	47·3	69·2
August	46·4	49·1
September	51·5	40·0
October	52·8	40·0
November	54·2	40·0
December	60·3	40·0
January	78·5	40·0
February	74·6	24·0
March	80·7	24·0
TOTAL	660·5	589·9

(b) All the Licensed Roller Flour Mills in Uttar Pradesh have the plant to manucture wheat products.

(c) Mills are regularly inspected by the Inspectors appointed under the wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957. The Mills are required to submit fortnightly returns indicating the milling operations performed during the fortnight and the quantity of wheat products sold. Maximum ex-mill prices have been fixed for wheat products to control their prices. The U.P. Government have also been authorised to take over the wheat products from the mills at controlled prices and arrange their distribution through fair price shops to the extent considered necessary.

Bridge at Chhoti Gandak

1399. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1433 on the 29th September, 1964, and state the progress made so far in the construction of the Chhoti Gandak Bridge near Guthani Bazar?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Tenders were invited for the bridge work by the State Chief Engineer and two tenders were received in November, 1964. Both of these were rejected by the Bihar P.W.D. as they were far in excess of the sanctioned cost and were accompanied by conditions which were not acceptable. Fresh tenders were, therefore, invited and four tenders were received on the 2nd March, 1965. These are at present under scrutiny by the State Chief Engineer and it is expected that a decision will be taken by him shortly.

Foreign Tourists

1400. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists who visited tourists places in India during 1964; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned thereby?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The total number of foreign tourists who visited India during the calendar year 1964 was 1,56,673 (excluding nationals of Pakistan).

Reliable estimate of foreign exchange earned from these foreign tourists is not available. However, based on the results of a pilot survey of tourist expenditure conducted in 1962, the foreign exchange earning for the calendar year 1964 is provisionally estimated at about Rs. 23 crores.

लाल किला

1401. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह व्यवस्था करने जा रही है जिसके द्वारा दिल्ली का लाल किला प्रतिरात्रि हल्के संगीत तथा ध्वनि के माध्यम से पर्यटकों को अपना रोमानी इतिहास सुनाया करेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा तथा ऐसी व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस में लगभग 6 लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है और यह प्रदर्शन 22 मार्च, 1965 से खोल दिया गया है ।

कृषि निगम

1402. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खेती के औजारों तथा मशीनों को अधिक संख्या में उपलब्ध करने के लिए कृषि निगमों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देना मंजूर कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) किन राज्यों में इनकी स्थापना की जायेगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उद्देश्य यह है कि ये कृषि-औद्योगिक निगम निजी क्षेत्र में लिमिटेड कम्पनी बन जायें जिनकी प्राधिकृत पूंजी दो करोड़ रुपये की होगी, इसमें 25 प्रतिशत तक भारत सरकार देगी । इन कृषि-औद्योगिक निगमों का उद्देश्य कृषि-मशीनरी तथा औजारों के निर्माण की क्षमता बढ़ाना है । वे उपकरणों की विभिन्न मदों के निर्माण का प्रायोजन कर सकते हैं या वे चुने हुए मदों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं । बिक्री को बढ़ाने के लिए निगम आधुनिक कृषि औजारों का व्यापक प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं । ये निगम किसी ऐसी कम्पनी या फर्म जो फार्म उपकरण तथा समान और सहायक कार्यों के लिए उपकरण बनाती हैं को ऋण दे सकते हैं ।

(ग) शुरू में निगमों को आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मद्रास, पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Seed Farms

1403. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seed farms were set up in Orissa during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of the Central assistance given to that State for the purpose during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Orissa Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Marketing Societies

1404. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Marketing Societies set up so far during 1964-65 state-wise; and

(b) the number of Societies that are to be set up during 1965-66, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4038/65].

Post-Matric Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. Students in Orissa

1405. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships awarded to the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes for Post-Matric studies in Orissa during 1964-65;

(b) the total number of students who applied for these scholarships from Orissa during the same period; and

(c) the dates when these scholarships were paid to the students?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कर्मचारी

1406. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या **सामाजिक सुरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कर्मचारियों के बारे में द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू करने में कोई विलम्ब हुआ था :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की वजह क्या थी ;

(ग) ये सिफारिशें किस तारीख से लागू की गई हैं ;

(घ) क्या उन कर्मचारियों का बकाया उन को चुकता किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उस बकाये की कुल रकम कितनी है और वह कब चुकती करने का सरकार का इरादा है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग). द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफ़ारिशें खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग के कर्मचारियों पर जोकि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत स्वायत्त शासित संस्था है अपने आप ही लागू नहीं होती । द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को आयोग के कर्मचारियों पर लागू करने के लिये आयोग द्वारा स्थापित पुनर्विचार समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि वेतन के संशोधित दर आयोग के कर्मचारियों पर 1-7-1963 से लागू किये जायें ।

(घ) हां, 1-7-1963 से ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Appointments in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

1407. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some high posts under the Ministry are created and appointments are made without reference to the U.P.S.C. in that connection;

(b) if the answer be in the negative, whether a post of an officer on Special Duty for Hill Region Development under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was created and an offer was made to a junior officer without any regular reference to the U.P.S.C.; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the offer was refused by the officer concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Appointments to various Class I and Class II posts in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are made by a convention in consultation with the U.P.S.C. except where such consultation is not necessary under the U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958.

(b) A temporary post of Officer on Special Duty (Hill Development) in the scale of Rs. 1300-60-1600 was sanctioned in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in October 1964. In view of the urgency of the work for which the post was created, an offer of appointment on purely *ad hoc basis* was given to a permanent Senior Officer the U.P. Agricultural University. The U.P.S.C. were not consulted because the offer was for appointment for a period not exceeding one year.

(c) Since the U.P. Agricultural University, under whom the officer was working, did not agree to allow him to take up assignment on foreign service terms, the officer refused the offer of appointment made to him.

ओंकारेश्वर में नर्मदा पर पुल

1408. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री युद्ध वीर सिंह :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री राम सहाय पांडेय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :

क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ओंकारेश्वर में नर्मदा नदी पर जो पुल बनाया जा रहा था उस को रोक दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुल का निर्माण कार्य रोकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). ओंकारेश्वर पर नर्मदा नदी के ऊपर का प्रस्तावित पुल मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है । अतः इस मामले से मुख्यतः मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का सम्बन्ध है । उस सरकार से यह मालूम हुआ है कि यद्यपि उसने इस निर्माण कार्य के लिये टेंडर 1958 में स्वीकार कर लिया था परन्तु 1961 की बाढ़ में हुए अनुभव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस पुल के डिजाइन को बाद में बदलना पड़ा । बताया गया है कि पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है और राज्य सरकार तथा ठेकेदार के बीच करार को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । यह कार्य संभवतः अगस्त 1965 तक शरू हो जायेगा ।

Exhibition on NEFA Arts and Crafts

1410. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exhibition of **NEFA** arts and crafts has been opened at the Cottage Industries Emporium recently at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir .

(b) The Exhibition was meant to give publicity to the arts and craft of NEFA.

महाराष्ट्र को अनाज का सम्भरण

1411. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपना डेफीसिट पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार से 6 लाख टन चावल तथा 10 लाख टन गेहूं देने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने अब तक कितना गेहूं और चावल महाराष्ट्र को भेजा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1965 के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 5 लाख मीट्रिक टन चावल और 13 लाख मीट्रिक टन से अधिक गेहूं की मांग की थी ।

केन्द्रीय स्टाक से महाराष्ट्र सरकार को जनवरी और फरवरी, 1965 के महीनों में 65.6 हजार मीट्रिक टन चावल और 183.8 हजार मीट्रिक टन गेहूं की सप्लाई की गयी है ।

Tube Wells in Madras State

1412. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct tube-wells in Ramnad and Salem Districts through the Exploratory Tube Wells Organisation of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). In the course of groundwater exploration by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, eleven exploratory bores had been drilled in the Ramanathapuram District of which nine were abandoned and two gave poor discharge of water. There is a proposal to drill a few more exploratory bore-holes in that District during the 4th Plan period in consultation with the State Government.

Salem District is not geologically suitable for exploratory drilling because of hard rock formations.

Sheep Breeding Scheme

1413. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1440 on the 29th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposed sub-station for sheep breeding at Kodaikanal in Madras State has since been set up; and

(b) if so, the nature of research to be carried out there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet. Only recently the Government of Madras has agreed to make available the site selected at Kodaikanal. Work on setting up the Sub-station will be started after possession of the land is taken over.

(b) The Sub-station when set up will undertake research on exotic breeds of sheep suitable to climatic conditions of hilly regions of the South.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारी

1414. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के 1 मार्च, 1964 तक लगभग 800 कर्मचारी स्थायी होने के हकदार हो गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन में से अभी तक लगभग 120 कर्मचारियों को ही स्थायी किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो शेष कर्मचारियों को स्थायी न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में 1-3-1964 तक केवल 356 पदों को स्थायी घोषित किया गया था ।

(ख) अब तक इन पदों पर 146 व्यक्तियों को स्थायी किया गया है ।

(ग) व्यक्तियों को स्थायी पदों पर स्थायी करने से पहले अनेक कार्यवाहियां पूरी करनी पड़ती हैं । कार्यवाहियों को यथा-शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० 28 पर वर्डघाट में पुल

1415. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० 28 पर वर्डघाट में पुल के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) यह पुल यातायात के लिए कब खोल दिया जायेगा ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). पुल बन कर तैयार हो गया है, और कुछ परीक्षण होने तक अस्थायी तौर पर यातायात के लिये सीमित घंटों के लिए खोल दिया गया है । वह यातायात के लिये, बगैर किसी बाधा के, करीब 1 महीने में खोल दिया जायेगा ।

दिल्ली–गोरखपुर विमान सेवा

1416. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या **असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व दिल्ली-गोरखपुर विमान सेवा प्रचलित थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो):

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह सेवा बहुत कम यातायात होने के कारण बन्द कर दी गयी ।

Consumer Cooperatives in Urban Areas

1417. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state the number of consumer co-operativs organised in the urban areas of the country in 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): A statement indicating the number of

consumers cooperatives organised under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1963-64 and 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4039/65]. Information with regard to the organisation of consumer stores outside the centrally sponsored scheme is not readily available

Motor Vehicles Act

1418. **Shri Wadiwa:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 491 on the 5th March, 1963 and state the progress made in the matter of amending the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 regarding time limit for filing an application for compensation before a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): It is proposed to include in the next Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill a provision to raise suitably the time limit of sixty days for filing an application for compensation before a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal.

Foodgrains Stocks in Govt. Godowns

1419. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been depletion of foodgrain stocks in most Government godowns;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what have been the demands and supplies of foodgrains for the months of February and March, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Due to a bad rice crop in 1962-63 and two successive bad wheat crops during 1962-63 and 1963-64, prices of foodgrains during 1964 went up steeply and demand for distribution of Government foodgrains increased. This necessitated issues on a larger scale from Government godowns and led to depletion of stocks in most of the Government godowns.

(c) The requirements of each State are examined in consultation with the State Governments and supplies are arranged keeping in view the needs of all the States and the overall availability of foodgrains with the Central Government. During February 1965, a little over 6 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were issued from Central stocks. The demand was much larger. Complete figures for the month of March are not yet available.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Continuance of President's Rule in Kerala

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported decision of the Government to continue President's Rule in Kerala."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, to enable me to make a definite statement on the subject, I would request that I may be given a little more time, maybe two or three days, maybe three days, till Friday.

Mr. Speaker: He may answer it on Friday.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I wrote to you this morning about a very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: He will get that information.

Shri Hem Barua: It is about the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi chal-

lenging the statement of our Home Minister made on the floor of this House.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that he will get that information.

Shri Hem Barua: I have already got it.

Mr. Speaker: This could not be raised in this manner; he may kindly resume his seat. I cannot answer in this manner.

12.02 hrs.

RE. POINT OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न नियम संख्या 222 के अन्तर्गत है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आपको इजाजत नहीं दी । आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह मैं ने कल दे दिया था । इसलिये दिया था कि आप उस पर विचार कर सकें । साढ़े दस बजे मैं आपसे मिलने आया था, तब आपने कहा था कि आपने उसे देखा नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं ने देख लिया है । आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने मुझे इसका मौका ही नहीं दिया कि मैं अपनी बात आप के सामने रख सकूं । अगर मौका देते तो मैं आपको बतलाता कि यह कैसे विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न बनता है । इसके लिये आप मुझे कुछ निवेदन करने की इजाजत दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बैठेंगे या नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस विषय पर कल श्री शास्त्री ने जो बयान दिया था उस के विपरीत बातें राज्य सभा में हुई हैं । श्री डाह्याभाई पटेल ने जो बातें कही थीं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस मामले में इस हाउस को फैसला करना होगा । मैं बार बार कह रहा हूं कि माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें लेकिन मेरे कहने के बावजूद वह अपनी बातें कहे जाते हैं । यह बात कभी नहीं चल सकती और न हाउस का अनुशासन इस तरह से चलेगा कि कोई मेम्बर जब चाहे खड़ा हो जाये और जितनी देर चाहे बोलता चला जाये । मैंने उन से कहा बैठो, बैठो, बैठो । मैं ने कहा कि मैं ने नामंजूर किया है और वह कहते हैं कि मुझे मौका नहीं दिया गया, वह खड़े हो जाते हैं और बोले चले जाते हैं । मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता । अगर हाउस चाहे तो वह ऐक्शन ले सकता है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अब तो वह बैठ गये आपके कहने पर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । आप उनकी वकालत करने के लिये खड़े हो गये । जब मैं खड़ा हूं उस वक्त भी वह नहीं बैठते ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द आपके खड़े होते ही वह बैठ गये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे खड़े होते ही वह नहीं बैठ गये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जैसे ही आपने कहना प्रारम्भ किया वह बैठ गये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं खड़ा हूं उस समय भी दो सदस्य खड़े हैं । आप को क्या किया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: I leave it here just now but that should not happen again.

Shri Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Sir, I have got a very important submission to make before you proceed further.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner; it cannot be taken like this. I should not be taken unawares; unless he writes to me, I will not allow it. Papers to be laid.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE TEAM OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON NAGALAND

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Sir, on behalf of Shri Swaran Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the team of Members of Parliament who visited Nagaland in February 1965. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4023/65].

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Sir, on a point of order. It is in relation to this item of business. I want to know what is the status of the document that is being placed before us, on the Table of the House and also the status of the Members of the team who went to Nagaland. You will remember, Sir —you were then Deputy-Speaker in 1960,—when the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of this House, your predecessor, jointly appointed a parliamentary delegation to visit the State of Assam in connection with the disturbances that took place in Assam. I was instrumental in raising a similar point of order, questioning the legal status of the report of that delegation that was sent, which report was laid on the Table of the House, and I questioned the propriety of sending such delegations to a regularly constituted State, without any invitation or any sort of asking by the State Government. The State of Nagaland is also regularly constituted.

Mr. Speaker: I have followed him.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Let me finish, Sir. I want to know: What was this team? Who sent them? If a parliamentary delegation is sent from this House, the selection of Members is generally made by the Speaker in consultation with the leaders of different groups and although I have nothing against the Members who were sent, I would like to know how the selection was made. I also represent a small group here recognised by you and as far as I know neither my leader nor myself, the deputy leader, was consulted in the selection of this team. Who formed this team? Who sent this team? Why did it go? On what grounds? Was there any invitation from the State of Nagaland? What was the purpose?

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the Government side.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sir, I do not know what particular point the hon. Member had in mind when he raised the question of status. These are Members of Parliament and their status is that of Members of Parliament. They went there, in these circumstances. As you know, Sir, Prof. Ranga had written to the Prime Minister that some Members of Parliament wished to go to Nagaland and the Prime Minister agreed with the proposal. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs invited certain number of Members from both Houses, of different parties, to go to Nagaland. I think they went on their own expenses. Arrangements were made for them to meet certain people and go round. I do not know what legal status is necessary. They came back and gave a report and that report had been placed on the Table of the House. There is no question of any legality or states involved.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, the answer of the hon. Deputy Minister makes the position worse confounded. I know that Members of Parliament have a right to ask the Government to visit any part of India and ask for facilities. These are Members of Parliament. Was this team a parliamentary delegation properly constituted according to the traditions of the House? That is what I want to know. Who sent them?

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, myself and four Members of this House went

to Ernakulam in Kerala. Can I submit a report to the Government or can I lay it on the Table of the House That is the question. We have also a report on Kerala. Will you allow us to put it on the Table of the House. Can any paper be laid on the Table of the House?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको संसद् सदस्यों के दल की रिपोर्ट नहीं कहना चाहिये क्योंकि उसमें सब दलों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं था ।

दूसरी बात अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय जो बात चल रही है आप सिर्फ उसी के बारे में कह सकते हैं ।

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, I would not like to say about the status of the delegation but if it is to be a parliamentary delegation which could present reports to this House, then it has to be chosen by the Speaker. I am not going into the other point, why some people were not selected or consulted. It can be an informal group, which asked the Government for certain facilities and it is upto the Government to allow those facilities. But the report of such a delegation cannot be considered to be a report of a parliamentary delegation of which the House should take note or which could be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I was also a member of this Delegation which went to Nagaland and I may say this much that we were invited by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Mr. Jain was also there. We were invited directly by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and we joined this team because we were interested in knowing the affairs in Nagaland. We visited Nagaland. The Government of Nagaland provided us with all facilities. Possibly, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs also provided us with the necessary facilities. Then we thought, because we went there as a team of Members of Parliament, we should submit a report to the Government giving our views, and I think the report submitted by us is one of the most sensible reports that were submitted.

Shri Daji: We have no doubt about that.

Shri Hem Barua: Naturally enough, when Shri Masani made a reference to that on the floor of the House in the course of one of his speeches that day, my friend Shri Nath Pai demanded that a copy of that should be placed on the Table of the House. In response to that demand a copy has been now put on the Table of the House. There the matter ends. I think every Member of Parliament has a right to demand it that whenever any report is made to the Government and there is a reference to it on the floor of the House, a copy of it should be placed on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): It is for the Speaker to decide whether it should be allowed to be placed on the Table.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Sir, I was also a member of this delegation. Personally I never made any request to the Government to include me in the delegation. I received an invitation from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs enquiring as to whether I would be prepared to join the delegation. I willingly did it. Our stand was that the Government had requested certain persons to visit Nagaland and to give them their impressions. We did visit Nagaland. No specific terms of reference were given to us. It was just a study team to acquaint ourselves with the conditions obtaining there. We were fortunate enough that we were members of a delegation consisting of representatives be-

[Shri A. P. Jain]

longing to different groups of political thought.....

An hon. Member: Not all.

Shri A. P. Jain: There were representatives of the Communists, PSP—SSP or both—Shri Hem Barua represented them—and the Swatantra Party. In fact, an invitation was also issued to the Jan Sangh but they could not avail of it. We were fortunate enough to work out a unanimous report. As we had gone there we felt it our duty to convey our views to the Prime Minister. We have done it. Now it is for you to decide whether that document is relevant and it should be placed on the Table of the House. Personally, I think, after Shri Masani was allowed to make a reference to it, nothing can get in the way of this report being placed on the Table of the House.

So far as the role of the Government of Nagaland is concerned, we do not know what is the position between the Central Ministry and the Government of Nagaland, but they accorded to us every facility and they were very good and kind to us for which I want to express our thanks to the Government of Nagaland.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think we should continue the discussion for a long time. We have already taken about ten minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We would like to make our suggestions.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma—I have always this complaint that he is not given adequate opportunity.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): I have also that complaint.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I do not want to go into the merits of the delegation that went there. I do not want to say anything about the merits of the report which has been submitted. But I definitely believe that we are setting up a wrong precedent in this House, and I feel that if we are going to place such reports on the Table of the House the Table of the House will be too small to hold those reports. I would submit, Sir, very respectfully, that even when a delegation is appointed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in consultation with you, or by you in consultation with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, their reports are never placed on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will answer that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Again, the Congress Party appoint so many committees for giving reports and sometimes they make use of persons who are Members of Parliament. Can I take it that you will allow all those reports to be laid on the Table of the House?

Then, my most valid point is this. When you place a report on the Table of the House, it becomes sacrosanct; it becomes a property of the Government and the Government is bound by what is said by it. I feel that no report signed by any person, however eminent he might be—whether it is Shri A. P. Jain or others—should become sacrosanct as to bind the Government to the policy contained in that report. What we are going to follow in the case of Nagaland today, tomorrow we will be forced to follow in the case of other areas. I think this should not be done.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: One point which is not clear to us is whether the Department of Parliamentary Affairs invited the members concerned of their own accord or in consultation with you or with your approval. A delegation of Members of Parliament constituted by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs cannot really be a parliamentary delegation unless it is blessed by you and it is under your authority. So, the first point that we have to decide is whether a delegation can be a par-

liamentary delegation without your seal of authority. The second point for decision is whether the Government should take the responsibility of laying the report of a delegation on the Table—however eminent the members of the delegation may be; that is not relevant—when the delegation's report is of an informal nature and when this report becomes official by the fact that the Government have laid it on the Table of the House, what effect it would have in the stand that the Government are taking in the negotiations that are going on in Nagaland. All these implications have to be considered before you take a decision on this question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is quite correct that we have to make a distinction between a parliamentary delegation and a delegation of parliamentarians of various groups. If Government have set up such a delegation and a report has been submitted by that delegation to Government, there is nothing wrong in laying that study team's report or whatever you would like to call it, on the Table of the House. There is nothing sacrosanct in the reports which are placed on the Table of the House. I do not agree there with Shri D. C. Sharma, because we often criticise those reports. When it is laid on the Table of the House, it only means that it is made available to the public. Therefore, all important documents of that nature should be laid on the Table. But I would suggest that the wording in the Order Paper should be changed because it is not a parliamentary delegation. It is the report of a study team of parliamentaries who went to Nagaland to have first hand information of the situation obtaining there.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It has become unnecessary for me to refer to the unnecessary verbiage which an hon. professor has indulged in, about a report becoming sacrosanct or otherwise. I merely wish to reiterate what the hon. Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, has just now stated, namely, that there is a distinction between a parliamentary delegation and a delegation of parliamentarians, and a failure to appreciate this distinction has given rise to the kind of confusion which has been given expression to by many hon. Members on the floor of the House just now.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I just want to submit that when there has been a demand from certain hon. Members that a paper has to be laid on the Table I think it is perfectly right to lay that paper on the Table of the House. This House should not be kept in the dark on any subject. Sir, it is high time that you laid down sound procedure relating to laying of papers. As you know, the other day, there was persistent demand about the report of CBI that....

Mr. Speaker: We are not going to "the other day". We are now on "today".

Shri P. K. Deo: You disallowed the CBI report, which was quoted by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, to be laid on the Table of the House. Even though there was persistent demand from this side at that time you took the view....

Mr. Speaker: It is not relevant. Now Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अगर यह अधिकृत प्रतिनिधिमंडल है तब तो बात दूसरी है । अगर यह अनधिकृत है तो मेरा खयाल है कि इसकी रपट को टेबल पर नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये । लेकिन अगर आप रखने की इजाजत देते हैं तो फिर मेरे जैसा आदमी कह सकता है कि मैं भी एक सदस्य का प्रतिनिधिमंडल हूं, मैं केरल गया था, वहां जो संविधान की और जम्हूरियत की हत्या हुई है उस पर मैं ने भी एक रपट शास्त्री जी के पास भेज दी है और यहां भी रख सकता हूं । तो आप फैसला

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इस तरह दीजिये कि उससे हमको आयन्दा के लिए रोशनी मिले ।

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sir, I think, valid points have been made by hon Members, Mr. Daji and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that we should have differentiated between a Parliamentary Delegation and a Delegation of Members of Parliament. As I mentioned earlier, this was not a Parliamentary Delegation.....

Mr. Speaker: But the unfortunate thing is that though the heading is 'team of Members of Parliament', the whole body of the Report contains the word 'Parliamentary Delegation'.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I was coming to that. This had been invited by the Prime Minister. We made the arrangements and we paid for their expenses. The idea was not to make it a.....

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Now he says that expenses were incurred. Earlier he had said that the expenses had not been incurred.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Of course, expense was incurred. I said, we incurred the expenses. The point here is that we had no desire to lay this on the Table of the House. It was referred to by Mr. Masani and the Minister for External Affairs in reply had said that he would place it on the table of the House. In response to that, we thought that we shall place it on the table of the House. If you so direct, we could change it from the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to the Report of the Study Group of Members of Parliament who went there.

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be much controversy over it. There is no doubt that the Government has a right to send any Members of Parliament wherever they like. There right is not disputed at all. But, as has been made clear, it would be a team of Members sent by the Government. It would not be a Parliamentary Delegation. If the Report is submitted to the Government, then it does not become an official document. The Minister can only place official documents on the table of the House that are in connection with the discharge of his duties and not other documents. It is a Report submitted to the Government. Government can place it.... (*Interruption*). It may be any other thing. In so far as Mr. Masani had raised it, I do not remember that the Minister said that he would place it on the table of the House. He did not say that.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): While he was speaking, when he referred to this, I requested him as to whether he would share his impressions with the Members of Parliament. I had also seen it. You immediately said that there was no objection.

Mr. Speaker: I had no objection. But then it ought to have been placed when he wanted it. That had finished quite independentently. That was exactly what was demanded the other day by Mr. Nath Pai that the Report of the C.B.I. should be placed on the table of the House. When the discussion was going on, nobody made that claim at that time. When that claim was made by Mr. Nath Pai, I had said I would consider it because I wanted to wait and watch whether during the discussion any other reference is made and a fresh demand is made. I waited and waited but no fresh demand was made. I had replied to Mr. Nath Pai, when he took exception to that, that I would not allow it because no other Member made a reference to it and the whole debate had been concluded. This is what

I am telling now. In conformity with that, that debate had ended and, therefore, there was no need to lay it on the table of the House just at this moment. If they wanted, they could send it to the Library and the Members could see it there. But I do not want to take away powers from the Government. The Government have every legitimate right to send as many Members as they like for whatever purpose they choose. It is their own business and their own duty. But if a Parliamentary Delegation is to be called, then the Speaker must be consulted. I was never consulted in this one. Therefore, I hope that in future if a Parliamentary Delegation is to be sent, whether inside or outside the country, at least the Speaker would be taken into confidence and he would be consulted in that.

NOTIFICATION FOR MAKING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO KERALA AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND DISEASES RULES, 1959.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.R.O 256/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st September, 1964 making certain amendments to the Kerala Agricultural Pests and Diseases Rules, 1959, under section 24 of the Kerala Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1958 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 10th September, 1964, issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4028/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF GANGA BRAHAMPUTRA WATER TRANSPORT BOARD FOR 1964.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of Ganga Brahamputra Water Transport Board for the year 1964.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4029/65].

ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report and Consolidated Statement of Accounts of the National Co-operative Development Corporation for the year 1963-64, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4030/65].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN CENTRAL ARECANUT, COCONUT AND TOBACCO COMMITTEES.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): On behalf of Shri Shahnawaz Khan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports:—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, for the year 1963-64.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4031/65].

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Central Coconut Committee, for the year 1963-64.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4032/65].

(iii) Annual Report of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, for the year 1963-64.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4033/65].

COPY OF AGREED CONCLUSIONS OF DISCUSSIONS HELD BETWEEN OFFICIALS OF INDIA AND CEYLON RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF INDO-CEYLON AGREEMENT.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of agreed conclusions

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

of the discussions held between the officials of India and Ceylon in December, 1964, regarding implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 30th October, 1964.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4034/65].

12.26 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume the general discussion on the General Budget for 1965-66.

Shri D. N. Tiwary may now continue his speech.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Last evening, I had submitted that the Finance Minister should take care to see that no deficit financing was resorted to. In that connection, I had stated that the loan subscribed by the Reserve Bank was in a way deficit financing.

I had also requested the Finance Minister to remove the duty on red kerosene oil which is used by the poor people. He may not agree to remove the duty on white kerosene oil which is mostly used by the middle class people, but since red kerosene oil is used only by the poor, the removal of the duty thereon should be sympathetically considered by the Finance Minister.

I had also requested him to take an all-India picture of the services. He should not merely increase the pay of the Central Government employees and let the State employees to feel discontented. He should make available sufficient resources to the States so that they may also pay to their employees sufficient pay and the employees would not feel any discontent. But, if on the other hand, the pay of the Central employees alone is increased while the State are left to find their own resources for paying to their own employees, which resources they have not got, then there will be discontent in the country, and already such signs are visible in our country. The teachers are agitating and they are going on fast. The lakh of non-gazetted employees in Bihar have given notice that they would take leave on masse and stop the work of the government. In all the States, such movements are going on. So, we have to devise some all-India pattern so that the employees in the States also may feel satisfied.

In regard to the burden of fresh taxation on some articles, the Finance Minister had hoped that it would not be passed on to the consumers. But I would submit that he would have to be very vigilant, because our experience is that all such burdens are passed on to the consumers ultimately and the merchants are so resourceful that Government are not able to catch them. This point also must be taken into consideration.

We are thankful to the Finance Minister for at least making a beginning by putting a ceiling on urban property. Some dissenting voice was heard in this House in this regard, but I must say that this taxation on urban property is a step in the rights direction.

Now, I come to the question of planning. This is an age of planning, and every region must get proper nourishment for its uplift. In Bihar, the picture that we find is one of misery in plenty. The Finance Minister has gone there and seen things for himself, and the people of Bihar are very much indebted to him for taking some interest in matters relating to Bihar. But he should know what the picture of Bihar actually is. Bihar which has got plenty of materials and resources is lagging behind other States. When

there is plenty of mineral resources, why are we lagging behind? This must be considered. In the all-India pattern, Bihar is nowhere. The all India average annual *per capita* income is more than Rs. 330, while that of Bihar is less than Rs. 200, and of North Bihar less than Rs. 150. This disparity when the mother earth in Bihar has got so much resources is something that should cause concern to everyone. If, the natural resources available are properly developed in Bihar, Bihar can become the Ruhr of India. Just as on the borders of Germany and France there are lands which are very fertile and rich in resources, so is the case with Bihar. So Bihar can be developed like Ruhr. But the resources there, are not being fully developed.

Even as regards the resources which have been developed, what is the condition there? Only outsiders—not Biharis—are geeting the benefits. Even in the matter of services Biharis are ignored. There is hardly any Bihari on the top of any undertaking, either central undertaking or any private firms. No single Bihari is on the top in these concerns. I am not going to be parochial. Even so, when we see this picture in Bihar that no Bihari is at the head of any undertaking there, our heart burns. We begin to think what is the matter. Biharis are not there even in the second position. The personnel officers are not Biharis. I am not saying that every undertaking must have Biharis only, but at least one or two must be there. But the fact is that we are not taken anywhere on the top.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): Are they sufficiently qualified for that?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: We are qualified to be the President of India, we are qualified to be Ministers here. But we are not qualified for other jobs! We are not qualified to be heads of undertakings! Is that what he means to say?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Very good.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: North Bihar depends mostly on agriculture.

Shri D. C. Sharma: 'Sons of the soil'.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I am not for that.

Mr. Speaker: He might continue his speech and address me while doing so.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Bihar depends on agriculture. The all-India average for dependence on agriculture is 70 per cent of the population, while in Bihar it is more than 85 per cent, and in North Bihar it is 89 or 90 per cent. The pressure on land is much more in Bihar, especially in North Bihar, than anywhere else in India. Even in respect of agriculture, the facilities we get are very meagre. Take the rates charged for electricity. The rates are very high in Bihar. In other states such as Madras and Punjab, it is something like 9 or 10 P per unit, but in Bihar, it is much higher: in south Bihar, it is about 19 P and in north Bihar about 28 P per unit. We have a pattern of all-India prices for iron, cement, fertilisers etc. Why not devise a similar uniform price throughout India for electricity also? The citizens of Bihar are not in a position to utilise to the full whatever facilities they have got by way of electricity or irrigation.

There is hardly any industry in north Bihar, except a few sugar mills which are also very old and outmoded.

Mr. Speaker: He has taken 10 minutes yesterday and 10 today.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Other Congress Members' have taken 55 minutes.

I will finish in another five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Everyone cannot claim to be a leader or the first spokesman.

Shri D C. Sharma: Who is that Congress member who got 55 minutes?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: As I was saying, north Bihar has what is termed industries in the form of a few sugar mills which are very old and outmoded; the sucrose content they extract is less by one and a half per cent than that crushed by the new mills. If some new industries, for which I have some suggestions, are given to Bihar, the people of Bihar will be very grateful to the Finance Minister. One suggestion is for the establihment of sugar mills of the latest type on a co-coperative basis. Something has to be done as....

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): You are getting one.

Mr. Speaker: He should not enter into conversation with other Members.

Shri D. N. Tiwary:....as the population of north Bihar is about 1¾ crores, 4 per cent of the population of the Country. The per mile density is more than 700 in north Bihar—something like that in Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: Is he addressing some Minister?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I am addressing you.

Mr. Speaker: Not me at least—I do not feel like that.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Sometimes my eyes may not be on you, but I am addressing you all the same.

The jute of Bihar goes to Calcutta. Therefore, the cultivators have to suffer because they are paid less than what the cultivators in Bengal are paid for. If a jute mill is established in north Bihar, it will have sufficient raw materials to work on. North Bihar can have one spining mill.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Where are the schemes?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I am putting them to you.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: You should address the Bihar Government to send us schemes.

Shri D C. Sharma: There is a dispute going on between one Bihar Member and another Bihar Member. What is this?

Mr. Speaker: Punjab should intervene!

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Then paper mills. There are sugar factories there. So paper mills can be established producing paper from bagasse.

I again apeal to the Finance Minister to see that the level of development of north Bihar specially and Bihar generally is raised to that of other states. It is also a border area. An attack from the Chinese can very well come there. If the people are discontented, they will be an easy prey to that.

Currently, we have seen a phenomenon in our capital. Industrialists are meeting, what they call the FICCI. It seems they are in a fighting mood and on war path. They want a pruning of the Fourth Plan. They want taxes to be reduced to a very great extent.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): They want a taxless society.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I stand corrected. Not only that. They want Government to go on bended knees before them. Last night, there was a dinner to which I was also unfortunately invited.

An hon. Member: Unfortunately?

Mr. Speaker: Why should he mention to those who were not invited?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I am not blaming anybody.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Those who were not invited were fortunate —that is what he means to say.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: On that occasion, certain views were expressed. It was said that if taxation was less, the condition of India would have improved a great lot.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratna Giri): Aladin's lamp!

Shri D. N. Tiwary: They said that because of the lapses of Government, the condition of India is going down day by day. There is no difference between one industry and another whether they be on the Congress side or on the other side. One member of this House unfortunately expressed a wish that they should not give any contribution for the election to those who are against the industrialists. One member of the other House is trying to bring down the whole Government. The Finance Minister should beware of these things. Whether they be on the Congress side or on the Opposition side whether they be in this House or the other, they stand united in this matter.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): How did he get into that industralists' dinner? People are not going to tolerate any lowering of their aspirations. They cannot wait for long. The spectacle of children looking for crumbs from the tables of the rich men can no longer be tolerated. People are uneasy and restless, and if in their desperation they make a march on the wrong side, everybody will be swept away. Even the cannons of the Government cannot save them.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I must pay my tribute at the outset to the abilities of the Finance Minister, his maturity, and, if I may say so, his worldly wisdom in producing this annual document which deals with the income and expenditure of the nation. Ever since I have had the occasion to know him, I have always found that he has a flair of genius, which at times develops into a principle which is dear to my heart, sometimes it does not but anyway I must congratulate him on the ability with which he has produced this document.

I will briefly refer to certain aspects which I consider require his serious attention. Let me take fist the relief to the low income groups. He has certainly not added to the burden, I agree, but I am afraid the relief given to the low income group is not worth much. The structure of the present taxation, which was reasonably stable up to 1962-63, was changed drastically upwards due to the national emergency. If any relief was intended for the low salaried class, the additional surcharge levied in 1963-64 should have been withdrawn. That would give relief to them. In the latest Budget proposals, however, the percentage of tax incidence on the slab immediately below Rs. 5,000 is two per cent higher than in 1962-63, and on the slab immediately below Rs. 7,500 it is three per cent higher than in 1962-63 Relief on the other slabs, however, is quite distinct, and is higher in the higher groups from Rs. 20,000 annual income and upwards. For instance, those having an income of Rs. 50,000 have been given a concession of five per cent over the 1962-63 level, whereas the income slab of Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000 have not been given that. Thus, the additional surcharge levied in 1963-64 due to national emergency has come to stay for the lower income group, but has been removed quite substantially from the higher ones.

Let me next tage the incentive in the form of rebate and tax credits that the Budget has proposed. This concession, in my opinion, is likely to encourage undesirable tendencies and the power manipulation in a section of our society which has been pampered for quite a long time, owing to forgetfulness of the fact that our political party is pledged to remove economic disparities. I am afraid this may not give incentive to collection of savings or expansion of industries in a healthy, dispersed way. I am

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

sure that if our policies of public control over industries are pursued in a determined way, we can find out ways by which substantial funds can be created out of savings from trade and industry, which can be diverted for creating industries in a more dispersed fashion, and also to pass on the initiative to a new class of talented people in our country. Why these major concessions should be given on this freely earned capital to business experts, I fail to understand. I do not wish to say more about it.

I will not come to certain general aspects. Each year's Budget gives us an opportunity to ponder as to whether or not we are pursuing a policy which ultimately takes us out of the economic degradation in which we find ourselves today. I would like to know what has happened to the prices in the three weeks since the Budget was proposed for our consideration. Has there been any relief indicated on any major front? Prices have not gone down.

Similarly, I do not find any healthy reaction to the various proposals made for a certain section of our society, where it was expected perhaps that they would respond favourably to the concessions shown to them. This Budget, unfortunately is a reminder, like the last year's Budget, to me that under the stress and strain of the birth pang of a new social order, we seem to have cracked and deliberately decided to deviate from our policies which we declared some time back as the ruling party.

What are my suspicions and apprehensions in that regard? Firstly, it appears to me that our Government in general, and the Finance Minister, if I may say so, in particular, have great doubts about the purposiveness and accomplishments of public sector activities and projects. Not only that. To a certain extent, he has also doubts about the capabilities of the Indian industrialists to undertake the task of our economic development in a satisfactory maner. He is confronted with a chronically bad situation of accumulated debts, and thinks that the gestation periods of our major projects are beyond our capacities to shorten because of India's basic inefficiencies inherent in our parliamentary system of democracy. The Finance Minister, therefore, sems to have come to have come to the conclusion that, in order to bypass the worsening payments position of the Government and in order to give a new and big push to our economic growth, foreign industrial talent should be injected into our economy heavily, so that the method of "turn-key-job" may do the trick and build up industries in India with all expedition. His strategy, therefore, seems to be to give a new interpretation to our Industrial Policy Resolution, without declaring such an intention of his. Has he, I ask him, accepted the lead given by the Twentieth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce held in New Delhi recently, where the slogan of "world progress through partnership" was given a new meaning and a new emphasis? This new meaning and this emphasis appear to me to be part of an offensive, side by side with the growing complexity of the international military situation, where some far-reaching decision seem to have been taken by the Great Powers of the west to overshadow the growing contours of peace which had resulted after the sustained and calculated efforts of the three great leaders of the world, who are no more now to guide our international destiny—Kennedy, Khrushchev and Nehru.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Khrushchev is in the world.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: For practical purposes, he is not there. I think the hon. Member knows it. The concept of non-alignment conceived by our great leader Jawaharlal Nehru was not only applicable to foreign affairs

in India but also extended its operations in the economic field. At least so far as Nehru was concerned, he built assiduously this concept of integrity in India's relations with foreign countries, more particularly between the two blocs. Once the world was convinced that Nehru meant what he said, the concept of non-alignment was extended to economic field also and it is a tribute to his master-mind and genius that he was able to solicit aid from Soviet Russia for our economic development on terms more favourable than the aids that we were receiving or receive now from the United States of America. In this manner the political strength that Nehru acquired as a consequence of non-alignment was transferred to the economic front and political non-alignment was transferred to the economic front and political non-alignment influenced economic non-alignment and the two became interdependent on each other.

It is, however, interesting to know what Dr. Peter Quin who was the chief of the international gathering that recently met in Delhi says: "What the business community in the advanced countries really wants is to establish direct relations with the under-developed world. Businessmen are feeling more and more that this debate, which had been onesided anyhow, should be stopped and that confidence should grow through practical co-operation." He also gives a mild threat when he says: "There should always be a willingness to make a venture in other parts of the world and thus to contribute to their economic growth, but many western enterpreneurs feel that they should only go where they are really welcome." Finally, he says: "it is not always realised that development aid consists of channelling the national savings of citizens of advanced countries into the developing countries." He objects to Governments, international institutions and banks distributing other people's money to underdeveloped countries without obtaining the consent of the citizens of the developed countries He says: "Boards of directors can invest money without consulting the shareholders and Government can use compulsions by imposing taxes but there are limits to this." All this seems to have some influence on the thinking talent of our Secretariat experts and has the Government succumbed to this thinking! I presume that it is the Finance Minister's sincere desire that every possible source of dynamism and enterprise should be harnessed whether domestic or foreign, public or private, to the task of rapid economic growth. I regret to say that I am being compelled to arrive at the conclusion that this search for a new approach to solve our economic problems is based on a pragmatically-biassed pessimist outlook and a harmful philosophy for our future generation. I am sorry I will have to speak with some frankness but I hope I will not be misunderstood. Firsty, I do not think that our basis thinking and strategies to prosecute our economic programme have failed us, monopolies apart. I think a fairly high rate of growth had already been established in India in recent years in the industrial sector. The growth rate shows a compound increase of 5·75 per cent annum in the First Plan period and nearly 7·5 per cent in the Second Plan period and it is reported that the first three years of the Plan have indicated a rate of growth which is certainly higher than 7·5 per cent. may be, anything between 9 and 10 per cent. Without going into any further detail, I make bold to say that although conventional and old industries like jute, textiles and sugar have have registered low rates of growth, the chemical, metallurgical, and engineering industries which have followed comparatively speaking, more loyal lines of our policies have shown a faster rate of growth. I further state that as a result of our policies of State interference and ownership, these industries have assumed greater importance than what the official index number or the official assessment is inclined to accept. I find from certain studies that the new industries

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have grown at a rate of over 10 per cent per annum in this period and the old ones have shown a declining rate of growth of round about 2·5 per cent after 1956. The reasons are obvious. I would not like to go into them. I agree that this slow rate of growth of these old industries are on account of their being agriculture based but I will come to this later on. But what is incontrovertible from these figures is that the high rate of growth of new industries is caused by a new outlook of modernisation of the economy and our reliance on planning and basic industries under the public sector. The hon. exponent of the Swatantra Party who spoke yesterday denounced our basic concepts by caustic comments about Nehru's legacy. That only reminds me of a great statesman having spoken once, in wrong context, of dogs barking and the caravans moving. Such attempts which are made by the Swatantra individuals are born out of the frustrated mentality. This is a party which had lost its head in my opinion and stands in a state of uttar disintegration. Any major national problem that faces them just breaks them. With your permission, I would like to quote them. There is one great leader, perhaps who had given birth to this party, an eminent leader from Madras. His views are quite known to all of us in this House. It is one end of extremism. The other extreme is here: I am quoting my friend Mr. K. M. Munshi: "The outbrust of violence in the south raises a question of paramount importance in the life of the country Is it permissible for the people of one State to let loose forces of disorder and blackmail the rest of the country into submissiveness?" That is the background and the spirit in which two great leaders of the Swatantra Party fighting among themselves. Then they come here to preach sermons here to us and talk to us. . . .

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Similarly, it is so in the Congress camp also.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Congress camp is going to stand united this question.

An hon. Member: What about the two resignations?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Whatever may happen, Congress is the guardian, as it stands today, of the integrity and unity of this country. However we may differ, we shall see to it that there is a national solution....

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Take them also along with you.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Everybody will come with us because we are determined to keep united inspite of differences because we know that we will make up all these differences ultimately.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The same can be said of Swatantra also.

13 hrs.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is regrettable that those who had not gone in the bad company of the Swatantra Party and call themselves as members of capitalists, society, are divided in so many parties, they also sometimes hardly understand the philosophy of the public sector and give patronising reprimands. They say that these high officials of the Government of India do not generate economy. They are spenders of money and wasters of money. One of my own friends of the party to which I have the honour to belong said sometime back, reprimanding that he wanted the Government to train this cadre, the senior people that belong to the Government and are given charge of the public sector projects. I say today they are reprimanding, but the moment, they retire, these private sector-walas engage them on double their salary or treble or four times or five times their salary and keep them and see to it that they stay with them. Why should they invite them in their own folds if they are all wasters of money? But the hard fact is that the Government must pay greater attention to a dedicated band of those people who are working the projects of public sector so far in the last five to ten years.

Of course, there have been shortfalls and weaknesses, but there are reasons for it. Also it is high time that we saw how the major industries in the private sector have behaved in the past. Time after time they have been criticising and the public sector projects on grounds such as lack of expedition and gestation period being prolonged and too much money being wasted and all that. I would like the Finance Minister to institute an enquiry into some of the major private sector industries which have been going on in this country. I do not wish to name any of them but one of them is the Bareilley Synthetic Rubber Factory which was installed a few years' ago. Let us find out how it was started, what happened and there are many projects where a conclusion can be established, and that, the private sector industries also have erred badly, have prolonged their programmes and the gestation period is not less as has been found in other cases.

We have been talking of self-reliance and behaving in a self-respecting manner. But the fact is that we failed to build up a system and that confidence which lifts a nation like ours from stagnation For this, the people's energy can be harnessed only when we, as leaders of the nation, do not hesitate to go the socialist way for our economic ideals. Whether it is a treatment given to our technicians or dignity to the workers, whether it is compelling our talents to apply their initiatives and struggle to find their own way, or, finally whether it it is to suppress our tendencies to disintegration, everywhere you will have to come to the conclusion that India can build sound and solid foundation only when our hidden talent is brought on the fore by following the resolutions on socialism which have been passed by the Congress and by implementing them without any reservation. This can happen only when the people at large are aroused to action by creating hopes in them and an atmosphere of incentives for them.

Kurt Mandessohm, a great scientist of the United Kingdom, who visited China and India very recently, was requested by the late Prime Minister to give his views on the work done by India in the realm of science and technology. It is interesting for the House to note what he said about it. I quote him:

> "Again there is this difference between India and China, in that China, except for somewhat limited help from the Soviet Union had to rely entirely on her own resources in technologoical development and expansion. It may well be part of India's failure to develop science rapidly that her industry had too much of a helping hand from outside. By relying on ready-made importation of much of her new manufacturing capacity, she has gained a little time, but lost the incentive for creating her own technology.
>
> The Chinese example has shown that copying and direct transplantation of European or American methods in industry are by no means the most efficient way of solving the problems. The conditions in an Asiatic country are vastly different from those of the West....If science and technology are to advance and grow in India, the politicians have not only to learn that they must give support; they must also give a lead in fitting this development to the specific conditions of India. India has now a number of excellent young scientists and technicians. It is the job of the politicians to make use of them.

This lack of interest and appreciation unfortunately is extending to industry. Owing to shortage of capital, a large number of Indian firms are small producing goods with an eye to a ready market and with no idea of improvement or development. For them the idea of scientific or trained

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technological direction must appear preposterous. The large industries, which are government-operated, usually rely on plant which is imported, lock, stock and barrel, and have no thought for further development."

These are long quotations, but I thought they may be useful for us as reminders. I want the Government to apply a fresh mind with some humility and in a mood of revising its thinking so that new efforts could be harnessed to change the present atmosphere of dependence into that of hopefulness.

Let us decide once for all that India has to build its economy mostly by herself. It is high time, therefore, that we should re-dedicate ourselves to the spirit of the industrial policy resolution and take a vow that we shall not deviate from it. The turn-key job mentality will not only destroy all the future talents that our young man may be capable of building, but it will destroy all semblance of initiative and self-respect of the nation. It is not a dogmatic apprtoach.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will just quote two instances very briefly and finish this aspect. I take the oil industry and the fertiliser industry. In the oil industry, the Government depended on our of self-reliance and self-help. More than 90 per cent of help and assistance was sought from socialist countries which were prepared to give their knowhow; India was refused the foreign dollars and sterlings simply because the dollar and sterling kings wanted the oil kings to establish the oil industry here. But the public sector and the socialist philosophy of the Congress Government refused to accept that situation and thus built up the oil industry under state sector whereas in the fertiliser industry, it has not not been able to do so. Why is to so? Because we have been trying for the co-operation of Bechtel, and the consortimus. The engineering and designing talents are enough in this country. I say this with a sense of responsibility: that all the plant and machinery needed to produce machineries or manufacture fertilisers in this country can be handled by the Indians except for a thing here and there like the gas ammonia plant or the oxygenisation plant which can be purchased for payment of a small royalty.

I know many other countries were willing to sell these. Once this having done, what prevents the Government from going the whole hog to produce fertilisers in our own country in the manner that we like and to own them also If we do it, we ourselves could get 20 per cent return on the investment instead of giving it to foreign investor, which will make up for the initial difficulties. We could get back all the investment in five years' time. Is it not a less strenuous and a lesser strain created on the foreign exchange position? We might do it this way or that way, but you have to face the difficulties of the burden of debts. Therefore why not face it with courage, which will make you and the nation self-reliant? It may be a difference of one or two or three years, but we have to do it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not agree that the present difficulties on the agricultural front are all due to the lack of fertilisers. Shortage of fertilisers from that point of view can be remedied. One-third of the irrigated lands of our country is densely populated, and they are irrigated either by natural or by artificial means. Fertilisers are mostly needed only in those quarters. For the rest, we have to make arrangements of our own instead of depending on Bechtel

and other consortiums: One million nitrogenous fertilisers and half a million phosphate to be produced in about five to six years' time is the target before us. If we depend upon ourselves, we may not get it in five to six years' time. Heavens will not fall if the fertilisers needed are available to us in ten years' time instead of seven to eight years time. In the meantime, the administrative wing should be improved for better distribution. The Government should improve the administrative system and change the whole pattern from the old to the new ones. New wines cannot be contained in the old bottles now. That old pattern of administrativ system should go. It has to be rejected, and changed radically. Because we have taken upon ourselves a new task of reconstructing the economy of this country. If we fail to transform our administrative system, there is no use our talking about building socialism in a short time.

In conclusion, I would like to say that it is not a dogmetic approach when men like us say, "Go fast towards socialism". Dogmas are owned only by those people who are religionwalas. A regionwala is more dogmatic than a man who is not very particular about religion. Therefore, for fanatics of religion to call others dogmatic is not very fair. Socialists are rational people who take a scientific and pratical point of view. The survival of this country depends on this fact alone that the ruling party, which is dedicated and committed to a socialist programme must go fast towards that end must improve govern ment must transform its men and its system, and must stand on its own legs, without caring for foreign consortiums and the money that is obtained by begging. I hope Government will take stock of the entire situation that is facing us and base our activities on spirit of self-help and self-reliance.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister by now must be suffering from indigestion from a surfeit of encomiums, accolades and compliments which he has been receiving from the other House and of course, a section of the press and the business community. By way of a change and in the interest of his health, I am going to tell him some plain truth about the budget and the economic policy which he has been pursuing. This is the budget of an intelligent man for smart and the prosperous. Bernard Shaw wrote a book which came to be known as the *Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism*. Mr. Krishnamachari should very seriously think—he has a very lucid style and perfect command over the English language—of writing an Intelligent Man's Guide to Capitalism masquerading as Socialism.

We began after independence with a colonial economy. We were supposed to be building welfare economy. Actually we are establishing a mongrel economy in this country. This budget is the budget of a party which *de jure* is wedded to socialism, but *de facto* cohabits with the *laissez faire* philosophy of the Swatantra. Therefore, it is perpetually practising political and ideological bigamy. Naturally the budgets happen to be deformed, when they are born once a year.

The budget will have to be judged as the budget of a country which is in the midst of an emergency, which is fighting on two fronts. On one front it is face to face with the biggest single land force in the world and on the other it is fighting to remove lowest standards of living and consumption. If we will be therefore trying to apply the necessary obligations which follow from this kind of conditions in which we live, what will be the conclusions which we will be driven to?

The country is facing gargantuan problems at home and menacing perils across the border. Our pres-

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tige abroad is at its lowest ebb today since independence. In spite of the very brave words of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, who has called upon everybody who was within the hearing range of his oration yesterday to discard the tattered garments of pessimism and done the armour of optimism and courage, the chariot of planning in which we were supposed to be riding to the temple of prosperity and plenty has become stuck up and begged down in the quagmire of administrative inefficiency, ineptitude and incompetence.

Corruption is a very touchy subject. We have heard enough about it; I will not be wasting my meagre few minutes on that. But corruption under the present regime has assumed the universality and essentiality of currency, gnawing at the vitals of the body politic and corroding the morale of our people. It has been demonstrated on several occasions—during what happened when we were confronted with the food crisis and also during those unhappy events which took place in Tamilnad—that the authority of the Central Government as a whole is alarmingly, perceptibly, demonstrably, weakened. We do not know where we are drifting. So weak is the authority of the Government that it cannot bring up itself to order the States to fall in line on any major national issue, be it the language issue—the language which the nation should accept as the link language—be it the question of producing budgets which will not be piling deficit upon deficit or be it the question of resolving issues like distributing the water resources of the country or finalisation of borders between States. The Krishna-Godavari water dispute is indeed a monument to the total inability of this Government to give any lead on any burning issue. The Mysore-Maharashtra border issue—what is it if not a testimony to, if not that these people are tolerated as central leaders in name, but when it comes to enforcing any discipline from the point of view of the long-term and vital interests of the county, the so-called provincial colleagues will be contended to pay-in lip service. The crisis of foodgrains—I shall have something in detail to say about it at a later stage, escalating and ever-rising prices of foodgrains are a standing monument to the ability and capacity which this Government had developed for bungling and mismanagement. In short, looking at the state of affairs, one thinks that with true patriotic zeal, the team of hon. gentlemen sitting across the table have indianised Lincoln's famous definition of democracy—democracy of the people, by the together have indianised Lincon's definition government of the mediocre, by the incompetent, for the helpless!

Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw attention to the major criteria we shall be having in mind when we will be discussing this budget. Those Congressmen who bother to read what happens outside this country and sometimes find some leisure to read something different from their own speeches and the orations of the ministers, must have read the speech of Mr. Mao Tse-tung. He has predicted just a fortnight ago the inevitability of war during the next 10 or 15 years and he has also prophesied the invincibility of the Chinese arms during that war. We know where we will be ranged if that war comes.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Who?

Shri Nath Pai: There is a man called Mao Tse-tung; he happens to be leader of China!

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He knows him very well.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Chou En-lai has said that they have claims which compass Indian territory of 80,000 squares miles in NEFA and elsewhere. Let us take this very seriously. In the past, we and some other nations which were gullible like us did not take it seriously. It was to late in the day, when the President had to refer to our credulity and negligence. We will have to take very seriously what some of our neighbours say, particularly neighbours like Mao-Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. Chou En-lai has talked about his claims. What is the Chinese strength today to back those claims? I will not be going into the Chinese military preparations today; that I reserve to say when I speak on the Defence Ministry's demands. With presently mobilised man-power, People's China could, if it wished, literally saturate Nepal, NEFA, Bhutan, Sikkim, Burma, Laos and Thailand and hold a club raised in the direction of Taiwan, India and Japan. This is one estimate by military experts of the present military capabilities and strength of China. Prof Ralph Lapp has predicted that China will be producing within the next six months at least one atom bomb per month. We have to take this into consideration when we think where we are proceeding.

I do not think this is the kind of budget with which they will be equipped to fulfil the pledge of socialism to which they pledged themselves at Bhuvaneswar so loudly, nor can we fulfil the pledge which this House took on the 14th November. These are the two pledges. Their pledge, I know, is partly phoney—it may be serious with some of them—but the nation as a whole, the people of this country as a whole, have taken the pledge to march towards the goal of socialism.

This is our first attempt and our second attempt is to eradicate the shame and humiliation of occupation of Indian territory by the Chinese forces. Is this the instrument with which we will be equipped, with which we will be laying the foundation of strength of this country which will make it impossible for a potential aggressor once again to subject us to that humiliating experience through which we went through in November 1962? Mr. Speaker, I am afraid this budget is ont likely to achieve anything of the kind.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari should think now why I am saying so about this budget. You must have read, Mr. Speaker, what was happening at a conference of what has come to be known as FICCI—it sounds very often fishy—or the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. This is what they think about this Government and its policies to take us towards socialism. I will now analyse it. This is what they think about Shri Malaviya and others. This is precisely the word used by their leader. It is said that among other speakers Shri Maddi Sudarsanam said that the charges made by a politician—he had a politician like Shri Malaviya in mind obviously—need not be taken seriously. He further said that he was confident that a trader could never be displaced by government or co-operatives of which the Government never tires of talking. Such is the confidence of these people, that they will have the last word in this country, whatever speeches Shri T. T. Krishnamachari may be making or whatever the threats Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri may be administering from time to time.

The real reason for this is something different. You, Mr. Speaker, know the famous dictum—and these businessmen know it well too through their experience and long practice—politics depends upon two things, on money and votes. But they know further that votes decide the nature of a minister's speech and money decides the nature of the government's action. They are absolutely sure about it. Therefore, whatever the speeches about socialism, they will be getting in this country the cream of every effort that the nation will be making in the interest of socialism, building a welfare society, lifting the living

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standards, curbing prices, holding inflation in check and, in short, ushering a better, equitable and just society. This is how they look at the budget and this is their reaction to the budget.

Shri Chinai's substitute resolution which was adopted said, that the Federation is happy—why should it not be happy—to note that there is a welcome trend in the direction—Shri Malaviya may be thinking of socialism; it is not that—of simplification of the tax structure—this is euphemism; these are tax concessions to which they are referring, and I will be talking about it a little later—by amalgamating the super-tax with income-tax, by a reduction in the rate of personal taxation and tax incentives for greater production and exports. While the Federation welcomed these trends, it wished that the tax relief had been more wide in scope and less technical in detail.

Generally, this is the best certificate a Government could have expected. Now, we were told about the Government not having created new burdens. I think it is a travesty of truth to suggest that the Government has not raised the burdens. Among the dubious methods that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is cultivating, accepting, establishing in this House, is one of surreptitious budgeting. What do I mean by surreptitious, secretive budgeting? He gave some concessions some months back. Whatever its effect it is immaterial here, but it is a clever way of doing things and the House must take note of it. What did he do? He gave some concession of 5 to 10 per cent for equity capital invested in new industries. A few days later he announced about 10 per cent regulatory duty. I have to say that one had a rigorous aspect about it and the other was a concession. But Shri Krishnamachari delivered these not through the budget speech, but through the budget proposals, not through the Finance Bill proper, but by coming from the side doors so that one section does not realise what the concession is, the other does not scream against that concession and he can get away with what he is doing. This kind of budgeting, Mr. Speaker, in a Parliamentary democracy must not be encouraged. The Finance Minister will have to answer to the House as to why he felt compelled, just a few weeks before the budget proposals came, introducing these two measures.

I shall now be turning to a very important aspect, again, concerned with socialism. One of the aspetcs of socialism—I am not going to give a lecture on that— is that the standard of living, that the share of the average citizen appreciates step by step and as time goes on his share in the national cake becomes a little bigger. What is happening? If we are to trust so good an economic analyst like Prof. Raj, what does he say? If we take the standard—not of the money income—of an individual, of a worker, of a teacher, of an employee, of this small man who constitutes the Indian society by and large, what does it show? What has been his return? It has been said time without number—of course, they will not pay any heed to it nor will they improve their policies—that the consumption level in India is today lower than before. I will be giving statistics only if time permits, but I will be telling why does it happen so.

Shri Masani, yesterday, almost pontificated and predicted that the Government will be compelled to come with a devaluation proclamation before the House. Why should they? They will not do so because they will be lacking the courage. This is precisely what is happening today. The rupee is being imperceptibly devalued every day. There is an un-proclaimed devaluation, the proclamation can take place later, the proclamation can take care of itself later on. Perhaps, it is a legal requirement. But today we find that the rupee has been, without a proclamation, in an un-proclaimed manner devalued already. I will be giving my reasons for this.

Mr. Speaker, the outstanding feature of the economic scene in 1964 is the persistent rise in prices. This is how the rupee gets corroded and eroded every day. A Reserve Bank of India survey has pointed out that the rise in prices for the period ended September 4, 1964, has been the highest for any twelve months since the Second World War. The prices of food articles have risen by 23 per cent, of industrial raw materials by 21 per cent and by an equally menacing percentage in the case of manufactured goods. But to realise the impact of the price rise on the common man one has to look particularly at the increase in the price of foodgrains. The price of wheat rose by 57 per cent and the price of gram by 108 per cent. Consider these against the background of the fact that the middle class spend over 40 per cent of their income on food and those lower down the income scale does a considerable bigger percentage. This is the benefit that is coming to us.

They often cite the example of Egypt. I do not hold it as a model for this country for a variety of reasons. But what has happened in Egypt? We have pointed out and shown that if they have imagination, drive, guts, vision, understanding they can use the powers with which they are equipped as a result of the proclamation of an emergency at least to hold the prices of the most essential commodities like wheat, rice, bread, dal and things which constitute the budget of the average man. Since 1952 in Egypt, the prices of foodgrains have actually gone down and bread today sells in Egypt at the same price at which it used to sell soon after the Nasser regime was installed. This is something for Shri Subramaniam to think about. He has been talking about hoarding by traders. Partially true, of course. But is that an adequate explanation? Is there no responsibility on him, his department and the Government as a whole? I will be tackling him a little later. Because, this is one of the major things. I will be telling him about the failure on the part of his advisers, who went on unloading on the market foodgrains at a time when they ought to have given their thought to holding stocks or building up stocks, because of their experience in the previous year when the prices came down, tumbling down, as a result of unloading of imported grains. This kind of unplanned unloading of PL-480 donations of wheat which come to this country and then, later on, not unloading the buffer stock when the prices went high, that creates a lot of confusion. Millions of producers in this country always live on a margin of subsistence and whenever there is a possibility of selling less and yet getting their basic minimum, they do not sell what they used to sell. This is a very important thing about which you never bothered. When there is uncertainty and there is hope coupled with that uncertainty that prices may go high and a better time may come, they are further inclined, induced and tempted not to keep back their stocks. At such a time it was the duty of the Government to build stocks instead of abdicating its responsibility to the people of this country by unloading stocks. What was the condition of those stocks?

Time and again we have been given the cheap slogan about hoarding and blackmarketing. Was it not their duty under the powers given to them under the Defence of India Rules to take action against the hoarders and blackmarketeers? But there is a wider aspect to this problem which they never grasped before it was too late in the day, and that is the further rise in prices and the consequent inequities in the economy.

The table for cereals of the all-India consumers' average price index for the working class in the *Indian Labour Journal*, the official organ of the Government of India, what has it revealed? That table indicates the growing inflationary trends in the country. I am sorry, the Finance Minister is not here; not that it would have produced any effect. What does

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that table indicate? What could be purchased in 1951 for Rs. 111 has gone up to Rs. 156 or proportionately the purchasing power of Rs. 190 in 1957 is now receiving only Rs. 140. This is not something which a Swatantra Party member is saying. This is the agony, this is the misery, this is the lot and suffering of the average Indian today, and this is something to which the so-called socialists, Shri Malaviya and members of the Congress Party should give thought.

The twelve-year national defence savings certificate was introduced in 1957. A certificate of the value..... (*Interruptions*) I would like them to hear my speech.

An hon. Member: They never bother.

Shri Nath Pai: That is very good. You are a good man and you should try to improve the party. A twelve-year national defence..... .....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I say....

Shri Nath Pai: Already they are confused. If they do not get the figures correctly, Mr. Trivedi, their confusion will be even more. So, I want your co-operation so that they will get the figures correctly.

The twelve-year national defence savings certificate was introduced in 1957. A certificate of the value of Rs. 100 purchased in August 1957 would yield a return of Rs. 133 in August 1964 according to the rates prescribed therefor. It is evident that there is no interest in the money invested and, much worse; the capital itself has gone down in its value. Even for the national defence certificate, which is guaranteed for the saving of the citizen, what happens to it? After six years, he gets something which does not have any interest on it, which was one incentive for which he invested in it. He makes a present sacrifice for a future benefit. Far from the future benefit coming to the poor man, he will be robbed of the capital because of the lesser purchasing power of the rupee. This is devaluation in simple words because his purchasing capacity will be reduced. But stoically, hurling defiance in the face of facts, they will say: we are not much bothered, because in a developing economy the prices are bound to increase. But is this only a developing economy? We thought that your pretention, your claim, your profession, was that you are going to build an egalitarian society where the burdens are carried equitably. What is happening to those burdens?

Then I should like to point out that, apart from the failure of the Government to hold the prices in this country, which is one of the major failures, this failure in the long run may be more harmful to the very morale of our people and, therefore, to our ability to remain a free people, independent people and sovereign people. This continuous corrosion of the morale of our people by the untold sufferings to which you subject them, by inflicting on them injuries which can be avoided, which can be foreseen and anticipated and, therefore, prevented from falling on them, in the long run the result of this would be more harmful than the evil designs of Pakistan and Peking put together.

A high proportion of the additional taxation levied by the Finance Minister in 1963 and 1964 take the form of commodity taxes and since the terms of trade also move sharply in favour of agriculture, during the year the fixed and low-income groups in the urban sector had perhaps to face in real terms almost the whole of the additional burden imposed by the Finance Minister. This is something which the congressmen should just pause and ponder over that in the name of defence we have been compelled to carry additional burdens. Our people voluntarily came forward and showed their willingness to carry these burdens in order to remain a

free people. But how does the Government give a lead in the matter of sharing these burdens? May I tell Shri Subramaniam—he is one among the good men they have; I still cling to the illusion that he is still good and we shall see something good coming out of him—that during the last war Mr. Ernest Bevin's wife stood in the queue along with others to get her share of ration of margarine, butter, ham and bacon? This is how Britain could build up the moral strength and keep the moral fibre of the nation at a time when the odds against them appeared to be tremendous. Both the German army and the German air force appeared to be almost invincible, both in the air and on the land Britain was left alone. But what was it that gave her strength? This was the basis of her strength, that the burden was carried equally in facing a common danger by their common heritage. Is there any such beginning made here? What does this indictment show? I would like again to ask: if we applied this kind of criterion of whether do we go?

I was saying about the danger. How big is the danger? Before I take up the economic aspect, let me point out what is happening on our borders. Yesterday, the External Affairs Minister came and told us that raids were carried on for three days on end by Pakistani Ansars and members of the Armed Constabulary of Pakistan. The entire Indian border is a kind of shooting range for the Nagas; it has become a parade ground for the Pakistanis; it has become a playing field for the Chinese to come in and go out whenever they liked.

On the one hand, we are paying through our nose for our defence. They do not add the burden of the people, Shri Malaviya said, and he wants to congratulate the Minister. This is a phoney kind of socialism which they practice. You cannot add anything more the burden; the back of the average man is already on the point of breoking completely down. How can you add anything more? Take any country, any developing country and the kind of burdens the people there are supposed to bear, be it an emergency on account of a war on the border, be it a dedication to the case of building an egalitarian society; you will find that never were people subjected to such inevuities and unequal burdens as the people of this country are being condemned to carry, forced to carry, day in and day out. We would like to see something comes out of these burdens. It would be a matter of pride, of joy, of inspiration if these burdens were to lead to greater strength. But all these foresaken comforts are going down the sacrifices, all these tears, all these drain.

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shi Nath Pai: I will take a few more minutes.

How do they try to do this kind of thing? Taking shelter behind radical slogans and giving a miserable performance has been the practice of this Government. This is the certificate for them which I should like to read from another distinguished economist:

> "One form of political disguising of unwillingness to take immediately any specific measure in this field is advocacy of more radical policies which have no chance whatsoever of being implemented."

Talk very loudly, talk belligerently, talk daily, talk without stopping of radical things. You will never be called upon to implement them. So, why not talk? Why not appear radical? A shadow war is carried on all the while. It is a shadow war. They say that they are engaged in this progressive programme but the reactionary forces are pulling their feet from behind. Can they not do something for their discipline? Can they really implement this kind of radical programme?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari sometime back used to be a good scholar

[Shri Nath Pai]

and was addicted to books. I would suggest that he should take some time to read a book by Professor Tom Ballough.

What is the kind of instrument that we have here? We have some sincere, very intelligent and dedicated men in the civil service, and I am prepared to give them their due. But, by and large, this is not the kind of machinery on which you can build a socialist society. Today a man is the chairman of a public sector undertaking with one eye all the while on a lucrative job which he will get in a private company the moment he relinquishes his office. Is this the way of building socialism. Mr. Roosevelt and later on Mr. Kennedy, because they wanted to do something now, had to infuse new blood in the American administration. Prof. Tom Ballough points out new ideas, new horizons were given to the American people. So, new men had to be brought in. Mr. Krishnamachari was once toying with the idea of doing something new—I do not know what happened to them—and in private conversations he is so lucid and so full of brilliant ideas. But, I think, once he gets into the Secretariat, like the old Hindus leaving their shoes outside before entering a temple, he discards all those ideas and only then he goes to his office. Now and then he does talk about ideas.

Mr. Speaker, today there is the indiscipline in the Government services

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): What was the idea?

Shri Nath Pai: I am coming. There should be infusing of new blood by getting new people with new ideas. There were to be two kinds of ideas. One was that of sending some of our more promising civil servants to go and face the world of ideas, to get the fresh air of ideas, to move with the people, to go to the academic world, to go to the practical world and see what is happening. The other was to get such men for ten non-governmental agencies on the contract basis.

Mr. Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri Nath Pai: I will be taking a few minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: I have given the whole time allotted to your group and even more than that.

Shri Nath Pai: I crave your indulgence for a few minutes more. There is the indiscipline today. I want a categorical reply. There is such a kind of insubordination and indiscipline in the administrative services and in this the crown of honour is carried by the Ministry of External Affairs. We should ponder to think where we are going. I can state in this House with all the seriousness I can command that recently two of our envoys, one an Ambassador and another an envoy, were transferred and they refused to take the orders and the Ministry of External Affairs do not know where these two gentlemen are absconding. (*Interruption*) Yes, I make a charge with all seriousness. Because he does not like that post, does not like that country, that climate, he will not go. Look at the morale that is prevailing in this in the services.

Sir, before I wind up, I would like to point out to them that we will have to carry our own class. Yesterday, something was said about the aid. I think it is quite true—of course, I do not quite agree that the aid has played that part—that be it loans, be it foreign collaboration, we need to have a very close look at it. I would prefer a loan than to have unexamined, unscrutinised, blind treckking of foreign equity capital. The reason is extremely simple. On the loan, the servicing charges operate between 7 to 12 per cent even if the terms are not particularly favourable. But in the

case of equity capital—and I have no dogmatic hostility towards it; in strategic points, when the terms are favourable, when proper safeguards are given, I would welcome equity capital too—what I believe is that this the blind hunting for foreign equity capital is not good. Here is the survey made by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has carried out a survey of 87 chemical plants. What is the finding? There we found that often the outflow of so-called foreign capital was 20 to 24 per cent in terms of remittances, withdrawal of capital service charges, etc. This is given to us only for the period of about 5 to 6 years. Let us ponder and think of the larger danger. Are we really committed to the pledges which we have given to the people, firstly, to build an egalitarian and equitable society rid of the sin of foreign inequities with which we have been loaded and burdened throughout the countries and, secondly, to get rid of this humiliation of the bane of foreign occupation? If we mean that we are serious and earnest about both the pledges which we have given to the people and Parliament, we need to produce a more production-oriented budget on one hand and adopt far more equality-oriented budgetary fiscal and financial measures too.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the various changes that he has proposed in this budget. Some of them, though look minor, are nevertheless valuable as they give substantial relief to the tax-payer and to the consumer.

The present budget must be judged against the background of the problems that this country is facing today. duction. It provides funds for our massive defence effort and for higher in commodity prices. Foreign exchange position is precarious. There is an over-increasing need for exports. There is stagnation in industrial growth, the plants and machines are standing idle or partly idle while our demands remain unfulfilled. There are the demands for increased outlays on defence and development. There is the ever-growing population in the country and there is the overcrowding of the urban areas.

The budget, therefore, I submit, should not be looked upon merely as a statement of revenue and expenditure but a modern budget should be examined from the point of view of whether it is or it is not designed to meet the various economic problems that our country is facing. In my humble submission, a budget nowadays is a strategy, a blue-print, a plan for meeting these various problems. This budget I submit, is designed for giving relief to the individuals, for There is an inflationary pressure in giving incentives to the producers, for augmenting our exports, stimulating savings and, above all, for combating inflation. The overall fiscal policy adumbrated in this budget is designed to fight inflation and increase pro-our economy. There is an upsurge tempo of developmental activity. The concessions given by the hon. Finance Minister are not only well deserved by the people but they are urgently demanded by the State of our economy.

The Finance Minister has said that this is the 1st time that an overall surplus budget is presented. I submit, to see whether the budget is surplus or deficit, you must confine yourself only to the revenue budget. There is not much merit in balancing your capital budget by borrowing from one source or the other. From that point of view, during the last 15 years, of the 15 budgets that were presented, 7 budgets were surplus and 8 budgets were deficit.

13.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But in actuality, in the final analysis, except one budget (1957-58), every one of them turned out to be surplus. On the other hand, in the case of capital

[Shri Morarka]

budgets, 9 were surplus and 6 were deficit budgets at the time of presentation. In actuality, everyone turned out to be a deficit budget. My point here is that this requires our looking into the technique, our improving the method of budgeting and a re-orientation of the minds of our revenue officers.

I would say, the main virtue of the budget is that it eliminates deficit financing completely. There is no use denying the fact that our economy is indeed under a serious pressure of inflation. May I say that the main reason for inflation is not the increased supply of money? But the only reason, the basic reason, for inflation is that you consume more than what you produce. If your consumption is more than your production, then inflation is bound to take place. The increased money supply and high prices are not the causes. They are the effects of inflation. By controls, even if you had a perfect apparatus of controls, you may suppress your scarcity, you may distribute it, you may avoid black-marketing and you may keep the prices in a particular limit, but you cannot cure the basic malady, namely, the scarcity of goods. That, I submit, you can do only by one means and that is by increasing your production. Any other attempt which is made for fighting inflation is bound to be a short-lived and illusory. The mere rise in prices is no indication that there is inflation because in a developing economy, some rise in prices is inevitable; in fact, not only is it inevitable, but it is also desirable. By the same token, if by controls and by rationing and other methods etc. you keep the prices under control, that does not prove that your economy is not under the pressure of inflation.

On the one hand, the Finance Minister has raised the bank rate, in order to curtail the Bank credit and on the other hand, we find that he had to provide Rs. 38 crores more in this budget for the salary bill of the Government officers and employees. Similarly, we find that our outlay on defence this time is going to be Rs. 872 crores. If we consider these figures along with the other amounts which we are going to spend on the various development projects, projects which are very necessary and very desirable from the social service point of view but which in the economic sense are not quickly maturing in the sense that they do not result in quick production, then to that extent, we shall find that the inflationary pressure on prices is bound to mount up.

While I am on this point, I also want to say that though the Finance Minister is trying his best to effect economies in Government expenditure, wastage is not avoided altogether. I shall give you one simple example which we have quoted in the report of the Public Accounts Committee this year. That is a very small case but it indicates the dimension of waste. It relates to the Ministry of Defence. In order to protect and save furniture worth Rs. 130, Government spent Rs. 36,314 by way of storage and rent charges on the furniture. I submit that these are the things which are bound to add to our inflationary pressure.

The increase in the bank rate has another effect also, and that is that it makes the funds tight, and it makes the credit less available even for productive purposes. When he increased the bank rate, the hon. Finance Minister did not take this into consideration and did not make any provision to ensure that at least for productive purposes, credit would be available at normal rates or at proper rates. The result is that they have to pay not only high price for this bank money, but sometimes it becomes difficult for them even to get it at all.

Recognising that there is an urgent need for increasing production, the hon. Minister of Finance has given some concessions. For example, he has given 20 per cent rebate on the

excess liability of the corporation tax. He has proposed a rebate of 25 per cent in the extra excise duties. He has proposed a 20 per cent rebate in the surtax payable by companies by adding certain new items. He has also increased the development rebate from 20 to 25 per cent. He has also proposed a development rebate for the tea industry at 40 per cent for new plantations and at 20 per cent for replantation of the old plantations.

These concessions are good as far as they go. But these concessions are both limited and conditional. They are available only to the limited companies, and they are also available only to the goods which are excisable. There is no general incentive that he has given to the producers, particularly to the agricultural producers. Nor has he provided any incentive to the small producers.

Sir, there cannot be any better incentive than the incentive of profit. If you give more profit for any business activity or any production activity, then the production is bound to increase. In the absence of any profit incentive, all other incentives are bound to be short-lived. This is not my opinion. Even in Russia, the latest thinking is that for increasing production, the only sure incentive is the incentive of profit. Professor Liberman of the Kharkhov Engineering and Technical Institute in Russia has advocated the introduction of a single criterion, namely profit to replace the numerous indices such as gross output, cost price reduction, introduction of new techniques, increased labour productivity, quality, planned products etc. They have replaced all these things now by the single criterion of profit. Again, Professor Trapeznikov, Director of Automation and Telecommunication has dismissed detailed central planning and he has also said that the profit criterion would alone be the measure of enterprise-performance.

As I have said, though the Finance Minister has given incentive for increasing production, he has done nothing to reduce the cost of production. The cost of production is more important for fighting inflation than anything else. The increase in the bank rate, the increase in the import duty, the increase in excise duty, and though small, the increase in railway freight —all these are going to add to and increase the cost of production. Therefore, I submit that the hon. Finance Minister should re-examine and try to ensure that enough credit is available for productive purposes and that it is available on reasonable terms and that the various levies do not increase the cost of production.

There is another reason why I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister. In his budget speech, at page 12 in para 58, this is what the Finance Minister says.

> "The first need is for simplification of the tax structure. For one thing, the distinction between income-tax and super-tax is something of an anachronism and the manner in which we allow for various deductions as at present is also not conducive to either simplicity or comprehension of net incidence. I have endeavoured to simplify the whole tax structure by integrating super-tax with income-tax and in other ways. This simplification will cost something to the exchequer for a little while. But it will improve tax administration and help to modify the attitude of the ordinary citizen towards his tax liability."

I think that this reform was long overdue. The Finance Minister has in my humble opinion made a good beginning, though a very small beginning. I shall now give you some instances to show why I consider the present tax structure as very complex. It was not too long ago, in the year 1961, that we completely re-wrote our income-tax law. when we re-wrote our income-tax law, the then Finance Minister expressed the opinion that even in the year 1866 this was what

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was said about the income-tax law as it then existed, namely:—

> "Owing to the perpetual changes the people, never certain who was liable or what was the sum due, were an easy prey for fraud and extortion; while the superior officials time after time found their labours thrown away and a fresh battle with guess-work and deception had to be begun.".

This was the position in 1886, and on the basis of that, we amended our law in 1961. Before the ink could dry on that amended law, year after year, we are introducing on an average about 100 amendments in our income-tax law. The yearly changes in the tax rates are not unknown to our fiscal history, but the structural changes which we make every year in the basic priciples, methods and provisions in the tax laws, not only baffle the tax-payers, but they also torture the tax-collectors. It has become a problem for them, and even the judges now frankly admit that they cannot cope up with the interpretation of this ever-growing and ever-changing law.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Books are not available.

Shri Morarka: I want to illustrate this by taking just one example, namely the example of limited companies or corporations, and of how they are taxed.

First of all, the companies are divided or classified according to their nature, that is, whether the company is a public company, or whether it is a public company in which the public is not substantially interested, or whether it is a private company, or whether it is a foreign company which has made or has not made the prescribed arrangements for the payment of dividend in India. This is the first division that is made of companies.

Then while taxing them, the further critera are: what the income is, that is whether it is up to Rs. 25,000 or it is above Rs. 25,000.

Then the next step is what the business of the company is. Whether it is a trading company, or whether it is an industrial company. If it is an industrial company then whether it is manufacturing goods prescribed in one schedule or another schedule. Then whether its income is from agriculture or whether its income is from royalties or fees of the technicians, or whether it is from dividend from other companies.

Again, if the income is from dividend, from which company? Is it from an industrial company? Is it from a non-industrial company? Is it from a private company? Is it from a private industrial company? Is it from a public company? Or is it from a public industrial company? It does not stop there. Even if it is from a public industrial company, the question is: when was this company registered? Was it registered before 1952 or after 1952? Not only that. In the case existing companies whether the capital was issued before 1952 or after 1952?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: We are not income-tax officers.

Shri Morarka: I sympathise with the income-tax officer because each year he has to make three or four assessments of the same assessee which relate not to the same year but to different previous years. It is humanly impossible, howsoever clever, howsoever intelligent an officer may be, to keep these different, varying provisions, which change so often, in his mind at any one time. Therefore, confusion is bound to be there, and audit objections are bound to be there. So motives would not be attributed to your officers who are bound to make mistakes.

14 hrs.

The matter does not end there. Government says that companies doing a particular business or manufacturing certain articles will get certain concessions. Well and good. Now, what about these industries? They are listed, first of all, in schedule 5 to the Income-tax Act; then they are listed in schedule I Part 3 of the Finance Act; then they are listed in the schedule to the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act. Then they are listed in Para 2 to Schedule 3 in the Surtax Act. Then there is the shipping industry; then electricity industry and distribution business, and finally the tea industry.

One can understand that we want to encourage the manufacturers of certain industries and Government wants to give some concessions some incentives, some encouragements to these manufactures. But why can't they list all these industries in one place? There are five or six different schedules; for each provision, there is a different schedule which is applicable.

Now, to crown all this, there remains another thing. What is the system of company taxation? They do not say that the rate of tax for a company would be 50 per cent or 45 per cent in this Act. They prescribe a rate of 80 per cent. They prescribe a basic rate for companies at 80 per cent, at which rate no company is taxed in India, it has never been taxed.

What happens? Out of the 80 per cent, they give certain rebates. A deduction of 30 per cent, 35 per cent, 37 per cent is given from this 80 per cent by way of rebates. So the effective rate is brought down to 50 per cent or 55 per cent. Now, when they want to give some concession. again what do they do? They add something to the rebate. In other words, instead of following a straight method of prescribing a basic rate of taxation and then laying down the rebate which is admissible, there is the very roundabout method of first fixing a rate of 80 per cent and then giving certain rebates, and then to reduce the rebate so as to increase the effective rate. For the life of me, I cannot understand why they should adopt this roundabout method.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: They do not understand it.

Shri Morarka: First they say 80 per cent. Then they give rebate, they reduce it in order to make the effective rate more.

Anyway, I beg to make a few suggestions for making these tax laws acceptable and reducing the burden of the tax officers somewhat.

Firstly, we must have an internal revenue code consolidating all direct taxes in as simple a language as possible.

Secondly, we must have a integrated tax return showing income tax, wealth tax, gift tax and expenditure tax all in one form.

Thirdly, in order to give some relief to persons whose income is not above Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000, we must introduce a system of standard deductions, that is, people having a salary income or any other income below, say, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000, should be allowed a standard reduction of 15 per cent or 20 per cent, as the Government may decide. This thing is not unknown to us. In our statute, for property income, we always allow one-sixth of it for repair expenditure. So we are not without a precedent here. I hope if the same thing is followed here, we will do much better.

Now I come to another aspect, that is, the capital market. One criticism which has been levelled—and if I may say so, with some justification—against the present budget proposals is that they do not contain much for developing or stimulating the capital market. Here the disappointment is there not because this budget is in any way

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harming that market, but people were expecting, looking to the condition of the capital market, that something would be done by the Finance Minister to revive it or stimulate it. Since that has not been done, naturally people feel disappointed.

What are the hurdles in the way of development of the capital market? Firstly, the dividend tax. The dividend tax is levied at 7½ per cent on any dividend paid to a shareholder. If you levy a dividend tax on dividends above 7 per cent, 8 per cent or 9 per cent whatever be the reasonable percentage, if you prescribe that and if you levy a dividend tax on the excess of that percentage, it is understandable. But you do not expect that people would invest money in their shares without any expectation, without any hope of receiving any dividend whatsoever.

14.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You can today lend money to a first class business or industry, to banks, at 7 per cent, 8 per cent.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): Even 12 per cent.

Shri Morarka: You can buy preference shares 9½ per cent tax-free. You can buy debentures at 9 per cent. You can, if you do not mind less security, lend at 12 per cent, even at 15 per cent. But how do you expect people to come forward and invest money in the shares of companies which will take at least five or six years before they start paying dividend? Even then, the exchequer comes and says, 'You will have to pay tax on this dividend'. That, according to me, is a proposal which requires re-examination by the hon. Finance Minister.

Another point is about the bonus tax. Bonus tax and dividend tax both go hand in hand. If you have a dividend tax, you cannot do away with the bonus tax. But even so, bonus tax requires re-examination. Today, what do you do? When a bonus share is issued, you tax that person on the face value of the bonus share. But you do not take into consideration at that time that as a result of the issue of the bonus share, the price of the original share has fallen. If you take that into consideration, if you tax people on the net income, even though the person has not sold the shares, I can understand it. But what you do is that you straightway tax capital gains, a tax on bonus shares, on the amount of the face value of the shares. You do not give any credit to him for the fall in the value of the share as a result of which he has got the bonus share. This requires re-examination by the hon. Minister.

There is another reason why people do not invest in shares. Dividend income is regarded as unearned income whereas interest income accrued on government securities or on annuities is regarded as earned income. How a person makes more effort in receiving dividend from government securities or annuities than in receiving dividend from companies, I cannot understand. I think both must be put on par.

But more than these, I think there is a shortage of investible funds. For providing enough investible funds, I suggest that our Trust Act must be amended. At present, under that Act, all the trust funds are precluded from being invested in industrial securities. In the LIC and other new corporations which we have floated, we have provided that sections 27 and 27A of the Insurance Act would apply. They provide sufficient safeguards, and sufficient flexibility for the investment. I submit our Trust Act must be amended on the same lines, on the same basis as the Life Insurance Corporation Act.

I would go through the other points somewhat hurriedly. I suggest that a suitable amendment should be made in the margin system which is applicable to the stock exchanges. The

system of blank transfers requires re-examination by the Finance Minister. Finally, I would like to point out that he is making the provisions concerning the inter-corporate investment. More and more tight in the Company Law while he wishes to encourage the same by giving fiscal concessions on inter-corporate dividends under the tax laws. This requires to be looked into very carefully and should be relaxed. I would like to tell the Finance Minister that if he wants to revive the capital market, he can do so, without any loss of revenue, without any loss to anybody, improve the position by accepting these few suggestions.

Now I come to another important topic, and that is excessive executive authority in matters of taxation. This point was mentioned also by another speaker yesterday, but I want to say a little more about it. In recent years it has become a common feature of our Budgets that every year the Finance Minister takes blanket powers to impose taxes, and then it is left to him, to the executive, to regulate or levy those taxes in the manner he likes. This year also he has taken three important powers in this respect. I quote. He says in Para 45:

14·12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

> "I propose, therefore, to take powers to issue tax credit certificates to exporters upto 15 per cent of the value of such exports. The exact quantum of assistance will vary from commodity to commodity and will be determined after a careful examination."

Then, in Para 53 he says:

> "I propose, therefore, to take powers to provide that tax credit certificates to the extent of 25 per cent of the Central Excise duty paid by any manufacturing unit on production in addition to its production in the base year may be issued to the unit."

Thirdly, about the Corporation Tax, he says:

> "Similarly, I propose to take powers to provide for issuing tax credit certificates for 20 per cent of the additional corporation tax including surtax paid by any manufacturing company over the corresponding tax paid during the base year."

This question has been examined by many committees. The Public Accounts Committee has also made recommendations year after year, but a committee appointed by the Government, the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee, known as the Chanda Committee, has made a very pertinent and important observation, which, with your permission, I would like to quote. This is what this Committee has to say in Para 8 on page 27:

"Though Parliament is indirectly a consenting party . . . —How is Parliament a consenting party? We will pass this Budget, and Parliament would become a consenting party. . .

> " . . . to this arrangement and has also in some cases itself accepted the rates as ceiling rates, it is not wholly correct to dilute Parliamentary authority in the field of taxation by executive fiats, however desirable the purpose. The extent to which this encroachment has taken place will be evident from the fact that about 180 rates of duty approved by Parliament have proliferated into nearly 1,500 rates or values for assessment by executive decrees."

This would give the House an idea as to how the tax laws are administered, once you give this authority to the executive. When the Public Accounts Committee asked for the explanation on one point concerning this matter what did the department say? The department said that whatever revenue they had lost in one case they had gained in another case. In other

[Shri Morarka]

words, since the tax which was payable by A has been paid by B, it does not matter so far as the Central revenues are concerned. I think that makes things worse.

Kindly give me a few more minutes, because I wish to quote the Public Accounts Committee, the authority for the proposition which I just enunciated. The Public Accounts Committee in para 61 of their 27th Report (Third Lok Sabha) have observed:

> "Also, the argument put forward by the Ministry that the loss to the revenue in respect of this concern was compensated (partly) by a gain in respect of other manufacturing concerns makes the position worse."

This is the observation of the Public Accounts Committee after examining the evidence on this point completely. We will leave this point here.

I shall now say a few words about the Corporation Tax. It has been my feeling that so far as the Corporation Tax is concerned, Section 23A companies as they are popularly known, or Section 104 companies as they have now come to be known under the new Act, have been very much discriminated against. This class of companies was created because some people were avoiding super tax, and that malady was remedied by obliging these companies to distribute their profits compulsorily, so that in the hands of the shareholders the amount may be taxed. That was the only purpose of creating this separate class of companies. Now, what has happened? Last year, for the first time, the hon. Finance Minister made a distinction in the basic rate of tax between the section 23A companies and other companies. On the section 23A companies he increased the tax from 50 to 60 per cent; on the others, he kept it at 50 per cent. This year, he has no doubt given some relief, but that relief is confined only to the manufacturing and producing companies. Among the section 23A companies, there are many units which do other things. For instance, there are consultancy firms, engineers and technicians, there are companies which do construction work. These are all activities which are equally important and equally needed for the development of this country, and there is no justification at all for taxing these companies at 60 per cent and the other companies at 45 per cent.

Not only this. Even after taxing them at 60 per cent, you oblige them to distribute their income by way of dividend. If they do not distribute, you charge them another 37 per cent, which is now reduced to 25 per cent. Even the over-all limit of 70 per cent which the hon. Finance Minister has prescribed for Corporation Tax would not apply to these section 23A companies. I, therefore, feel that the hon. Finance Minister should reconsider the case of these section 23A companies.

I know I have taken a little more time. If you give me two more minutes, I would like to conclude. It may be interesting to mention that the foreign technicians, income of the foreign companies from royalty and technical fees are given a special concession. Similarly, authors and writers are given special concession. The lawyers, doctors, accountants, architects and other professionals are given special concessions. Even the film actors and actresses, dancers and other artistes are given a favoured treatment. Registered firms are also treated specially. Co-operative societies are again given special treatment.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): No special treatment.

Shri Morarka: Companies running certain industries are given many concessions such as reduction in the basic rate, ceiling of 70 per cent, inter-corporate dividend, concession in surtax

and higher development rebate. But none of these is given to these section 23A companies.

I know the difficulties of the hon. Finance Minister. He has to provide revenues for defence and development. At the same time, he has to be away with deficit financing. Therefore, he cannot reduce our taxes to an appreciable extent.

I would like to conclude by quoting what President Johnson said on 25th January of this year. He said:

> "The tasks we face are formidable. They require new dedication, new vision and new skills. We have neither the resources nor the right to saddle our people with unproductive and inefficient Government organisations, services or practices."

If America suffers from dearth of resources, it would be easy to understand that we have much less, and therefore, our tasks become more formidable and they require more dedication, more vision and more skills.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसकी टमटम सब जगह जब पहुंची तब यह कहा गया कि यह पहला हिन्दुस्तान का बजट है जो कि बचत का बजट है और जिस में दस करोड़ रुपये की बचत दिखाई गई है । जब मैं ने इस बजट को टटोला तो मुझे मालूम पड़ा कि हम जबर्दस्त कर्जा ले रहे हैं, बहुत ज्यादा कर्जा ले रहे हैं और इसी कारण से हम बचत बता रहे हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि बचत किस प्रकार हुई । कर्जा कितना लिया जा रहा है, इसका ठीक ठीक अन्दाजा हमारी जनता को नहीं है । इसका कारण यह है कि अखबारों में सिर्फ यह निकला है कि दस करोड़ रुपये की बचत का यह बजट है । पूर्व इसके कि मैं कुछ और कहूं मैं कर्ज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं, हमारे दिवालियेपन की जो हकीकत है, वह आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं ।

हमने 23 कम्पनियां नई खोली हैं जो अभी पूरी नहीं हुई हैं । उन में हमने 316 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है । पूरी कम्पनियां जो खुल चुकी हैं और जो चल रही हैं वे 35 हैं और उनमें हमने 316.72 करोड़ रुपया लगा रखा है । दूसरी चौदह डिवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशंज के वास्ते हमने अलग से व्यवस्था कर रखी है और उनमें हमने 1026 करोड़ रुपया लगा रखा है । पुराना 282 करोड़ रुपया उसमें लगा हुआ था । सारा जो जोड़ है यह 1759 करोड़ जाकर बैठता है । 181 करोड़ उसमें और एक तरह से लगा हुआ है । इस तरह से पूरा जोड़ जाकर 1941 करोड़ बैठता है । इन कम्पनियों को चलाने में हमने इतना रुपया लगा रखा है । इस 1941 करोड़ रुपये से हमें जो आमदनी होती है वह जो हमें बताई गई है अब के साल सब जोड़ करके 5.78 करोड़ आती है । अगर एक आदमी व्याज रुपया देता है तो उसको भी पांच छः प्रतिशत के हिसाब से ब्याज मिल जाता है और अब तो ब्याज की दर भी बढ़ गई है । लेकिन इतना तो उसको बहुत आसानी से मिल सकता है । इस हिसाब से और इस हिसाब से न भी सही चार परसेंट भी अगर गवर्नमेंट का ब्याज लगाया जाए तो 60–70 करोड़ रुपया हमारे पास आमदनी के तौर पर आना चाहिए । लेकिन उसके बजाय पूरे छः करोड़ भी नहीं आते हैं यानी 70 करोड़ का घाटा हमारे देश को हो रहा है । इसका पूरा पूरा जो हिसाब है वह मैं चाहता हूं । फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब खुद लगा लें । मैं इकोनोमिक्स नहीं जानता हूं, इकोनोमिक्स की बात नहीं जानता हूं और न ही मैं इकोनोमिक्स पसन्द करता हूं । यह पोपट का जैसा ज्ञान, किताबों में रखा हुआ ज्ञान जो है उसकी कोई कीमत मैं नहीं करता हूं । मैं आप से कहता हूं कि इन तोता ज्ञानी,

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इन थोथा ज्ञानी आदमियों से बच कर आप चलें और व्यावहारिक ज्ञान जो है, व्यावहारिक ज्ञानी जो आदमी हैं, उनसे काम लीजिए। आप देश का काम व्यवहार से चलायें तो आप का काम चलेगा अन्यथा नहीं। आज का जो यह समाजवाद है यह तोता ज्ञानियों का स्वार्थवाद है। ये आपने बूढ़े मां बाप को पिंजड़े में बन्द करा कर चिड़ियाघर में रख कर उनको देखना चाहते हैं। यह स्वार्थवाद है, पराक्रमवाद नहीं है। पराक्रम करने की ताकत नहीं, खाने की ताकत नहीं, पालने की ताकत नहीं, समाज सेवा की ताकत नहीं, इसमें कुछ नहीं है। यह झूठा समाजवाद का प्रचार मात्र है। इससे आप बचें। हिन्दू धर्म में, हिन्दुओं में सच्चा समाजवाद था। एक कमाता था अनेकों को पालता था, अंधे को पालता था, लूले बाप को पालता था, लंगड़े को, पागल को पालता था, बूढ़े मां बाप को पालता था। यह समाजवाद था। उसको आपने तहस नहस कर डाला है। उसका सत्यानाश कर डाला है, उसको बरबाद कर डाला है। इस तोता ज्ञान के पीछे आपने देश को बरबाद करने की बात सोच रखी है और उसी बरबादी के रास्ते पर चलते जा रहे हैं। मैं बड़े ही विनम्र शब्दों में आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दीजिए। स्वार्थवाद को तिलांजलि दे कर आप आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश कीजिए। यही उचित है।

मैंने पहले कहा है कि आप कितना कर्जा ले रहे हैं, उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें। इसके पहले कि मैं यह बताऊं कि आप कितना कर्जा ले रहे हैं मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आप कितने मुल्कों से ले रहे हैं। मैं तो यह देख कर हैरान हो गया कि कोई मुल्क भी आपने नहीं छोड़ा जिससे कर्जा न लिया हो। इन देशों की संख्या इतनी अधिक है। कि गिनती करना मुश्किल है। किस किस मुल्क का नाम मैं लूं। आपने सतरह मुल्कों से कर्ज ले रखा है। इतने ही मुल्क मुझे तो याद आते हैं। इन में यू० एस० एस० आर० है, यू० के० है, कनाडा है, यू० एस० ए० है, जापान है, स्विटजरलैंड है, जर्मनी है, डेनमार्क है, आस्ट्रेलिया है और न जाने और कौन कौन से हैं। जो भी मुल्क आपके हाथ लगा आपने उससे कर्जा ले लिया। कर्जा दो, कर्जा दो की बात ही आप इनके आगे करते रहे हैं। इस कर्जे की मात्रा भी बहुत बढ़ गई है। हर एक देश का कर्जा हमारे ऊपर हो गया है। एक एक आदमी, एक एक बच्चा, एक एक दिन का पैदा हुआ हुआ बच्चा भी आज कर्ज के नीचे दबा हुआ है। वह भी तीन हजार रुपये के नीचे दबा हुआ है, तीन हजार रुपया उस पर कर्जे का हो गया है। आप यह सोच रहे हैं कि प्लान को आप बढ़ाये, आप सोचते हैं कि 22,500 करोड़ रुपये आप प्लान में लगा देंगे। पहले की जो संख्या थी उसको ही लोग भूल गये हैं। करोड़ पर ही आप अटक गये। करोड़ का अरब होता है और अरब का खरब होता है लेकिन उस के आगे भी आप बढ़ गये हैं। आप कर्जा करना चाहते हैं चार हजार करोड़। और अधिक आप खर्च करोगे तो कहां से पैसा आयेगा? क्यों रुपया आप इस तरह से बरबाद कर रहे हैं? जो फायदा होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हो रहा है और आप कर्ज पर कर्जा बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। बार बार इसके बारे में आप से विनती की गई है। सारे लोग देहातों में कहते हैं, कि सारे लोग गांवों में कहते हैं, शहरों के थोड़े बहुत पढ़े लिखे लोगों को आप छोड़ दीजिये जोकि मुटठी में आ जाते हैं और उन समाजवादियों को भी आप छोड़ दीजिये जो आप के पास बैठे हैं और उन को भी आप छोड़ दीजिये जिन को फैलो ट्रेवलर्ज कहा जाता है जो साम्यवादी विचारधारा के हैं, और व्यावहारिकता की कसौटी पर आप इस सब चीज को

कसें । आपने तो दुनिया देखी हुई है । कांग्रेस में बहुत से आदमी ऐसे भी हैं जिन्होंने बहुत काम किया है और बहुत सा व्यावहारिक ज्ञान हासिल किया है । वे क्यों आगे नहीं आते गवर्नमेंट चलाने के लिए यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । ये क्यों नहीं कहते कि जो नीति अख्त्यार की गई है वह देश को बरबाद कर रही है ? क्यों नहीं कहते कि इस नीति को रोका जाय ताकि जितना देश बरबाद हो चुका है, हो चुका है आगे बरबाद और अधिक न हो ।

कर्जा बढ़ता जा रहा है और यह बहुत ही बुरी बात है । इस कर्ज को चुकाने के लिए हमारे पास ताकत नहीं है । 68 करोड़ रुपया ब्याज में दिया जाता है । 70 करोड़ रुपया वहां नुक्सान होता है और 68 करोड़ का यहां नुक्सान होता है । कर्जा ले कर हम कर्जा चुकाते हैं, इससे बुरी बात और क्या हो सकती है । एक से लेकर दूसरे का चुकाते हैं, इस से बुरी बात और क्या हो सकती है । इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि कर्ज की मात्रा बढ़ती जा रही है । कमाने वाला वही अच्छा होता है जो कमाई में से ब्याज भी चुकाये, कर्जा भी चुकाये, काम भी चलाये, और उस के बाद कुछ बचाये भी । कर्जा लेकर कर्जा चुकाना यह तो ठीक नहीं है । इस से देश को बड़ा नुक्सान हो रहा है ।

आप भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों में जो रुपये का बटवारा करते हैं, उस तरफ अब मैं आता हूं । कुछ महत्व के प्रान्त होते हैं या महत्व के व्यक्ति होते हैं जिन की वजह से बटवारा करने में भी कुछ भेद भाव किया जाता है । मैं आपका ध्यान उस प्रदेश की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस प्रदेश से कि मैं चुन कर आया हूं। मैं देखता हूं कि भारत वर्ष के जितने भी प्रान्त हैं उन सब में बड़ा मध्य प्रदेश है इतना बड़ा प्रदेश होते हुये भी आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि इनकमटैक्स का कमिश्नर मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं रहता है, वह अभी भी नागपुर में रहता है । इनकम टैक्स के सिलसिले में हमारे मध्य प्रदेश वासियों को अब भी नागपुर जाना पड़ता है । केरल छोटा सा प्रदेश है , गुजरात छोटा सा प्रदेश है, और दोनों ही नए बने हुए हैं और दोनों के यहां अपने अपने पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल हैं। लेकिन इतने बड़े मध्य प्रदेश के वास्ते कोई पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल नहीं है या कोई डायरेक्टर आफ पोस्ट आफिसिस नहीं है। क्यों इस तरह का भेद भाव मध्य प्रदेश के साथ किया जाता है ? मध्य प्रदेश में अभी देवास में एक मिल चालू होनी थी । 25,000 स्पिंडल्ज उस के लिए मंजूर हुई, पांच सौ लूम्ज मंजूर हुई थीं । सात लाख पौंड का फारेन एक्सचेंज भी उसको दिया गया था । लेकिन जब मिल चालू होने का मौका आया तो गुजरात के सेठ साहब एक थे और उन्होंने उस मिल को नडियाड में डाल दिया । देवास की मिल वहां चली गई । इसका कोई कारण अगर हो तो मैं चाहता हूं कि मुझे बताया जाए ।

मैं और बहुत सी चीज देखता हूं । जो रोडज बन रही हैं वे भी कम से कम वहीं बन रही हैं । उसके वास्ते जो रुपया दिया जा रहा है वह भी कम से कम दिया जा रहा है । फर्टिलाइजर की एक फैक्ट्री वहां पर डाली जानी थी । उस पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया

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लग चुका था । अब पत्र आता है कि यहां पर नेफ्ता बेस नहीं है इस वास्ते इसको यहां नहीं बनाया जाएगा और उस फैक्ट्री को गड्ढे में जाने दो । कोई लोन वगैरह नहीं देंगे, उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं करेंगे । इस तरह का जो भेद भाव चल रहा है मध्य प्रदेश के साथ यह बन्द होना चाहिये . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी): उत्तर प्रदेश से अधिक आपको मिलता है ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : इनकी बात को मैं मानता हूं . . .

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया जो खर्च कर चुके हैं, उसका क्या हुआ ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : वह एक व्यावहारिक ज्ञानी हैं । वह सच्ची बात को सुनेंगे भी और समझेंगे भी । सन 1952 में हमारे प्रिय नेता, पुण्यात्मा डा० श्याम प्रसाद मुकर्जी ने भाषण देते हुये कहा था "India, that is Bharat, that is U. P." आज यह मैं मानता हूं "India, that is Bharat, that is U.P." is not in existence.

आज आपका महत्व भी घटता चला जा रहा है । क्योंकि वहां की बोली हिन्दी है और जो समझदार आदमी हैं वे समझते हैं कि हिन्दी वाले सभी गंवार हैं । गंवारों के वास्ते कोई बात तय नहीं होती है। सब कछ मद्रास में जाता है क्योंकि अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले तमिल प्रदेश में रहते हैं। और कहीं अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले रहते नहीं हैं। मैं आप से थोड़ी बात इस सम्बन्ध में कहता हुआ आगे चलता हूं ।

जब हमारे यहां टैक्स की बात आती है तो टैक्स बढ़ते ही चले जाते हैं । एक्साइज ड्यूटी की संख्या मैंने देखी । यहां हमारे एक दोस्त हैं । एकानमिक ट्रेंडस ऐंड इन्डिकेशन्स में वे लिखते हैं कि कम से कम ऐसी 65 चीजें हैं जिन के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जाती है । उस एक्साइज ड्यूटी की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । एक तो रेवेन्यू ड्यूटी लगती है और एक एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती है । किस-किस चीज पर लगती है, इस को देख कर आदमी हैरान हो जाता है :

"motor, kerosene, matches, steel ingots, vegetable products, coffee, tea, cotton fabrics, footwear, soap, electric fan, electric bulbs, paper, paints, refined oil, diesel oil, furniture, etc.

इतनी सारी चीजें हैं । पहले भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती थी । एक समय था जब कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी उस चीज पर लगती थी जो आदमी शौकिया इस्तेमाल करता था । अय्याश आदमी जिन चीजों को इस्तेमाल, करता था उन पर यह ड्यूटी लगती थी । यानी शराब पीने वालों पर लगती थी, गांजा पीने वालों पर लगती थी, भांग पीने वालों पर लगती थी । उसके बजाय अब हर एक चीज पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी होती जा रही है । महंगाई का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है । हम पर यह बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है । यह बोझ कब कम होगा इस का हम सपना ही देख सकते हैं ।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि मंहगाई की वजह से हमें अनाज भी नसीब नहीं हो रहा है। हम ने बाहर से अनाज मंगाने की आदत डाल ली है । हम देखते हैं कि अमरीका हमें अनाज देने को तैयार है । हम सोचते हैं कि आनाज ले लो और उसे वापस करने की कोशिश न करो । इस सम्बन्ध में हम करोड़ों रुपयों का कर्ज अपने ऊपर

लादते चले जा रहे हैं क्योंकि करोड़ों रुपयों का अनाज हमें सिर्फ दस्तखत कर के मिल जाता है । जब चुकाना होगा तब सोचा जायगा । हम सोचते हैं कि अगर वह कुछ बगल ऊंची भी कर देगा तो क्या ताकत से हमारे ऊपर आ कर बैठ जायेगा । हम जानते हैं कि आज ताकत से आकर बैठ जाने की शक्ति किसी में नहीं है क्योंकि दुनिया आज बदल चुकी है इस लिये जितना कर्जा मिलता हो ले लो । लेकिन यह ईमानदार आदमी का काम नहीं है । सच्चे और समझदार आदमियों के वास्ते इस तरह की बात कहना और सोचना गलत है । यह एक इम्मारल सजेशन है । इसलिये इस की तरफ भी हमें ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि हम दूसरों की निगाह में गिर न जायें ।

जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है जो लड़ाई सामने है वह दिख रही है । उस को कोई आने से रोक नहीं सकता । लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि लड़ाई के लिये आज हम तैयार नहीं है । हम ऐटम बम बनाने से भी इन्कार करते चले जा रहे हैं और जो हमें मार रहे हैं वह हमारा मजाक उड़ा रहे हैं । आज के अखबार में मैंने पढ़ा है, वह कहां तक सच है मैं नहीं जानता क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट कोई जबाब नहीं देती । मैं सुनता हूं कि हमारे डी०आई०जी० सुच्चा सिंह गुंडे को पकड़ने के लिये गये थे जब उन्होंने उसे पकड़ा तो वह भी पकड़ लिए गए पाकिस्तान में। यह बात कहां तक सच है , मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं सरकार से कि अगर वह ऐसे पकड़ सकते हैं हमारे लोगों को ो क्या हम कभी उन का कोई आदमी नहीं पकड़ सकते । उन्होंने भट्टाचार्य को पकड़ लिया और ट्रायल के लिये ले गये । इसी तरह से वह हमारे डी०आई०जी० को भी पकड़ ले गये हैं । सुच्चा सिंह को पकड़ ले गये हैं । ो सकता है कि वह मुसलमान हो जांये । पहले भी एक आदमी को पकड़ कर ले गये थे जिस ने हजारों लोगों को कत्ल किया था और उस भूपत को मुसलमान होने पर वहीं रख लिया । उसी तरह से सुच्चा सिंह को भी मुसलमान होने के बाद आप के सुपुर्द नहीं किया जायेगा । यह हमारे वास्ते शर्म की बात है कि हम आज तक जागृत नहीं हो रहे हैं । इतने इतने हमले हमारे ऊपर पाकिस्तान से हो गये लेकिन हम ने एक भी चीज का कभी जबाब नहीं दिया । मि० अंसार हरवानी चिढ़ जाते हैं जब मैं किसी मुसलमान का नाम लेता हूं । मैं मुसलमानों से नाराज नहीं हूं । लेकिन मैं उन मुसलमानों के लिये कह रहा हूं जो भारत वर्ष को अपनी मातृभमि नहीं समझते, जो भारत वर्ष के बतनी होने का दावा नहीं कर ते, जो भारतवर्ष के लिये ऐसा समझते हैं कि वह उन के लिये दाल बराबर है जैसे चाहो उसे बेच लो, जो आज कसम खाते हैं हमारे संविधान की और दूसरे दिन कूद कर पाकिस्तान चले जाते हैं । उन आदमियों से मुझे सहानुभति नहीं हो सकती । यह मैं उन्हीं आदमियों के लिये कह रहा हूं । मैं ऐसे सच्चे मुसलमानों को जानता हूं जैसे रफी अहमद किदवई थे । मैं उनकी तरह के आदमियों की इज्जत करता हूं, मैं चागला जैसे आदमियों की इज्जत करता हूं, लेकिन उन मुसलमानों की इज्जत नहीं कर सकता जो दूध पीते हैं गाय का और गीत गायें ऊंट का । मैं ऐसे आदमियों की बात नहीं सुनना चाहता । यह इतना लम्बा विषय है कि इस पर जितना भी बोला जाये कम है । लेकिन मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की जो नीति है वह ठीक नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट की टैक्सेशन की नीति ऐसी है जिस से हमारा ज्वायेंट फैमिली सिस्टम टूट रहा है । उस की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । अभी अभी एक फैसला हुआ है कि जिस में यह तय किया गया है कि अगर किसी हिन्दू ज्वायेंट फैमिली के दस पांच लोग मिल कर भी कोई चीज देंगे तो उसे गिफ्ट समझा जायेगा

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

और उस पर टैक्स लगाया जायेगा। यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। इस तरह से हिन्दुओं का ह्रास करना ठीक नहीं है। जब आपने 6,000 तक की छूट दी हुई है तो वह फैमिली के लोगों को गिन कर उसी हिसाब से देना चाहिये। उन सब को उतनी उतनी छूट मिलनी चाहिये जितनी कि एक एक आदमी को मिलती है। इस की तरफ आज कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इस तरह से गवर्नमेंट पिछले दरवाजे से हिन्दुओं का ह्रास कर रही है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस देश के वतनी हिन्दू हैं। दूसरों के वास्ते आप ने भारतवर्ष के टुकड़े किये। वह यहां रहने के अधिकारी हैं सिर्फ अल्पसंख्यकों के नाते। आप जो हिन्दुओं का ह्रास कर रहे हैं वह गलत है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे श्री त्रिवेदी ने बड़ी सुन्दर भाषा में बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं और वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। साथ साथ श्री नाथ पाई जी ने युद्ध के सम्बन्ध में तथा सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें रक्खीं हैं। दोनों महानुभाव देशभक्त हैं। और उन से आशा की जाती है कि देश के संघर्ष में वे सब से आगे रहेंगे।

यह ठीक है कि हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि ऐटम बम न बनाया जाये, लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐटम बम में और न्यूक्लिअर आर्म्स जो होते हैं उन में अन्तर है। हमें न्यूक्लिअर आर्म्स बनाने चाहियें, खासकर ऐसी अवस्था में जब कि माओ त्से-तुंग ने और चाऊ एन लाई ने बड़ी स्पष्ट भाषा में कहा है कि युद्ध होगा और युद्ध के वास्ते वे तैयार हैं। जब तक हमारे भारतवर्ष की भूमि चीन के अधीन है तब तक कोई भी भारतवर्ष का आदमी सुख की नींद नहीं सो सकता। हम लोग बेचैन हैं, हम लोग बेदार हैं और हम लोग अपनी एक एक इंच भूमि को वापस लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस बजट को देखने से जहां तक डिफेन्स का सम्बन्ध है, हमें बहुत ज्यादा उत्साह नहीं होता। उत्साह इस वास्ते नहीं होता कि जब युद्ध भारतवर्ष के बिल्कुल समीप चला आ रहा है, वियट नाम में युद्ध हो रहा है, आये दिन कच्छ में, जम्मू में, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान बार्डर पर, गोलियां चलती हैं, हमारा बार्डर सुरक्षित नहीं है, पाकिस्तानी लोग हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा में चले आते हैं और हमारे आदमियों को लूट ले जाते हैं, हम अपने डिफेन्स पर पूरी तरह से रुपया खर्च नहीं कर रहे हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में जितना अधिक हो सके हमें अपने डिफेन्स पर व्यय करना चाहिये। इस बजट को देखने से हमें सन्तोष नहीं होता। सन 1963–64 में हम ने इस के लिये 704 करोड़ रुपये रक्खे, सन 1964–65 में हम ने 716 करोड़ रुपये रक्खे और सन 1965–66 में सिर्फ 748 करोड़ रु० रख रहे हैं। जब कि देश में इतनी महंगाई है और युद्ध की भीषण अग्नि बढ़ती चली आ रही है हमारी तरफ, हम ने इतना कम रुपया रख कर इस काम के लिये, बहुत दूर दर्शिता से काम नहीं लिया है। हर भारतवर्ष का नागरिक चाहता है कि उस की इज्जत, उस का मान बना रहे, उस की मां बहनों की इज्जत बची रहे, उन की इज्जत लूटी न जाये। हर भारतवासी के लिये यह बड़े शर्म की बात होती है, हमारा हृदय विगलित हो जाता है, विह्वल हो जाता है जब हम सुनते हैं कि कोई पाकिस्तानी आर्म्ड फोर्स हमारी किसी स्त्री को उठाकर ले गये या कहीं पर आग लगा दी। इस के वास्ते कोई न कोई व्यवस्था हमारी तरफ से होनी चाहिये।

न्यूक्लियर आर्म्स के लिये जितना अधिक से अधिक रुपया हो सके हमें खर्च करना चाहिये ।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा (तिरुवल्ला): हमें बनाने चाहियें क्या ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जरूर बनाने चाहियें आर्म्स । ऐटम बम नहीं, न्यूकलिअर आर्म्स ।

जहां तक आज कल की रण नीति का सम्बन्ध है, एक बहुत बड़े जनरल ने जो कहा है उस की दो लाइनों को मैं इस वक्त सुनाना चाहता हूं ।

"The Air Force is being almost completely replaced by missiles."

"Submarines were now more important; surface ships can no longer play the role they played as in the past."

"It is not men but fire-power of the armed forces that is important."

इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि आज न तो बेसेज का महत्व है न और किसी चीज का महत्व है, आज महत्व है मिसाइल्स का आज महत्व है सबमैरिन्स का और आज महत्व है हैलीकाप्टर्स का । लेकिन जब हम इस बजट को देखते हैं तो उसमें इतना कम रुपया रखा गया है कि उस से हम एक सबमैरिन तक नहीं खरीद सकते । आप देखें कि नेवी के लिए बजट में सन् 1964 में 22 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया, सन् 1965 में 23 करोड़ और सन् 1966 में 25 करोड़ रखा गया है । इस से हम एक भी सबमैरिन नहीं खरीद सकते, बनाने की तो हमारी ताकत नहीं है ।

आज हालत यह है कि एक सबमैरिन तीन तीन हजार मील दूर जा कर मार करती है, और उस ने एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर को महत्वहीन कर दिया है । आज महत्व मिसाइल्स का है, सबमैरिन्स का है । मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारी तरफ से उस के वास्ते कोई तयारी हो रही है ।

आज इंडोचाइना जैसे छोटे देशों के जहाज हमारे एंडमान के दक्षिणी हिस्से तक आते हैं, मछली मारते हैं और चले जाते हैं । हम में इतनी ताकत होनी चाहिये कि उन का सामना कर सकें । बर्मा से एंडमान का उत्तरी हिस्सा सिर्फ 40 मील के फासले पर है, सुमात्रा से अर्थात इंडोनेशिया से एंडमान का दक्षिणी हिस्सा सिर्फ 80 मील के फासले पर है । और आप देखें कि आज एक एक्सिस तैयार हो गयी है । जैसी कि हिटलर के समय में रोम, बर्लिन, टोकियो की एक ऐक्सिस थी, उसी तरह आज पीकिंग जकार्ता और कराची की ऐक्सिस बन गयी है । जब यह एक्सिस है तो हमें उस का सामना करने के लिए सोचना चाहिये ।

अभी चाइना के विदेश मंत्री मिस्टर च्येन यी साहब ने परसों भाषण दिया है । उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि हमें रिवोल्यशनरी यू० एन० ओ० की आवश्यकता है, अर्थात् क्रान्तिकारी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की आवश्यकता है । वर्तमान संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ उन को नापसन्द है । डिगाल साहब ने भी फ्रांस में अपने भाषण में कहा है कि जिस कार्य के लिए यू० एन० ओ० की स्थापना हुई वह कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ, और इस प्रकार उन्होंने यू० एन० ओ० की समालोचना की है । अर्थात् एक दूसरे यू० एन० ओ० की कल्पना की जा रही है । इसी प्रकार की कल्पना हिटलर, मसोलिनी और टोजो ने की थी जब लीग आफ नेशन्स अस्तित्व में थी । उन्होंने सोचा कि लीग आफ नेशन्स के खिलाफ हम अपनी एक एक्सिस बनायें और उन्होंने एक्सिस बनायी, उसका फल क्या हुआ ? उसका फल हुआ द्वितीय महायुद्ध और सारा संसार उस युद्ध में लिप्त हो गया । आज उसी दिशा में इन तीनों देशों

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

की एक्सिस जा रही है । और हमें यह मानना होगा कि पहले की जो एक्सिस बनी थी उस का हमारे ऊपर कोई असर पड़ने वाला नहीं था । लेकिन आज जो यह पीकिंग, जकार्ता और कराची की एक्सिस बनी है, यह हमारी सीमा पर है । इंडोनेशिया हमारी सीमा पर है, पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमा पर है और चीन हमारी सीमा पर है । इस चीज को हम उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से नहीं देख सकते । आज हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी को इस का सामना करने के लिए तैयार होना होगा । लेकिन जब भी मैं इस बजट की तरफ देखता हूं तो जहां तक सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है हमें इससे ज्यादा उत्साह प्राप्त नहीं होता । इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि फाइनेन्स और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर इस ओर अधिक ध्यान देंगे और देश को विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि अगर कोई युद्ध हिन्दुस्तान के विरुद्ध आरम्भ होता है तो सारे हिन्दुस्तानी मिल कर उस का सामना करेंगे, चाहे वे श्री नाथपाई हों या त्रिवेदी जी हों, सब हमारे साथ रहेंगे ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि नेपाल का एक प्रमुख पत्र है "गोरखा" । इसमें शनिवार फाल्गुन 16, सम्वत् 2021 के अंक में हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में बहुत सी बातें लिखी गयी हैं । इसमें लिखा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान को आत्म चिन्तन करना चाहिए । साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि मामला कुछ बहुत गहराई तक पहुंच गया है । जिस बात की तरफ उनका संकेत है उस को हम समझते हैं । लेकिन चाहे जो भी पहले रहा हो आज सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे हैं । आज नेपाल के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे हैं । जब से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नेपाल हो कर आए हैं, हम और एक दूसरे के करीब आ गए हैं । यही नहीं, नेपाल से हम अलग रह नहीं सकते । नेपाल की और हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता एक है । जब हम पराधीन थे तो नेपाल आजाद था, और जो हिन्दू हैं उन्हें इस बात का गर्व था कि विश्व में अगर कोई हिन्दू राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र है तो वह नेपाल है । इस विचार से उस पराधीनता के समय हमारा मस्तक गौरव से ऊंचा होता था । इस वास्ते मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नेपालियों के मन में जो एक प्रकार का भ्रम है वह उन को दूर करना चाहिए । अगर हिन्दुस्तानी भाई उनके बारे में चिन्ता करते हैं तो अच्छी चिन्ता करते हैं, शुभ चिन्ता करते हैं और यह भी चिन्ता करते हैं कि हम एक हैं और हम को एक रहना चाहिए इस समय हमारे सम्बन्ध पहले से भी अच्छे हैं । और जो हमारा नेपाल से संस्कृति का और सभ्यता का सनातन सम्बन्ध है उसके कारण वे सम्बन्ध और भी मधुर होंगे और भी मजबूत और दृढ़ होंगे, टूटेंगे नहीं ।

हम अपने नेपाली भाइयों को याद दिलाना चाहते हैं कि नेपाल ने केवल अपनी आजादी की ही रक्षा नहीं की । जिस वक्त कि हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेज आए, 18वीं शताब्दी में, जबकि उन्होंने मराठों को जीता और दिल्ली तक पहुंच गए तो नेपाल ही दुनिया में एक ऐसा देश था जिसने पहले पहले उनसे युद्ध किया । जनरल भीमसेन थापा ने नेपाल की तरफ से अंग्रेजों के साथ युद्ध किया था और नेपाल की स्वाधीनता की रक्षा की थी । उस वक्त उन्होंने बहादुर शाह, रणजीत सिंह, जापान और चीन के साथ समझौता किया । जनरल थापा पहले मनुष्य थे जिन्होंने यह कल्पना की थी कि एशिया एक है और एशिया एशिया वालों का है और हम लोगों को मिल कर पाश्चात्य शक्तियों का सामना करना चाहिए । हम जानते हैं कि नेपाल की उस कल्पना को सुभाष बाबू ने उस समय फिर दुहराया था जबकि उन्होंने आई० एन० ए० को जन्म दिया । उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि एशिया एशिया वालों का है और उन्हों ने वृहत्तर एशिया का नारा दिया था ।

अभी हमारे यहां एक और चर्चा चली है, वह चर्चा चली है सुधीर घोष के राज्य सभा में व्याख्यान के सम्बन्ध में । यह एक बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात थी कि कोई भारतीय उस विदेशी शक्ति के खिलाफ जिसने हमारी सहायता की थी, इस प्रकार के वचनों का उच्चारण करे, यह शोभनीय नहीं है । एक आदमी जो प्यासा है वह पानी चाहता है, वह यह नहीं देखता कि वह पानी किस तरफ से आता है क्योंकि उस को तो अपनी जान बचानी है । उस समय हमारी आजादी खतरे में थी । अगर उस समय अमरीका हमारी सहायता के लिए आया तो उस में कोई खराब बात नहीं है । उस समय हमें रूस, अमरीका या इंगलैंड जो भी देश सहायता देने को तैयार होता उस से हम सहायता लेते और उन का आभार मानते । हम आज अमरीका के आभारी हैं कि उसने हमारी सहायता की और मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो इस प्रकार का अशोभनीय भाषण हुआ है उस से हमारे और अमरीका के सम्बन्धों में किसी प्रकार का उलझन नहीं पड़ेगी । हम दोनों मित्र देश हैं और मित्र रूप में हम को रहना चाहिए ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । सुधीर साहब ने कहा कि वह एयर क्राफ्ट कैरियर हुगली के मुहाने पर आ गया था । हमारे हरवानी साहब मौजूद हैं और साहब भी मौजूद हैं । हमारे सुधीर घोष साहब यह भूल गए कि 12 मील तक टैरीटोरियल वाटर होता है और उस टैरीटोरियल वाटर में कोई भी विदेशी शक्ति नहीं आ सकती बिना उस मुल्क की रजामन्दी के । उस वक्त हम लोग भी यहां मौजद थे, सारी पार्लियामेंट मौजूद थी । अगर कोई ऐसी बात होती तो पाकिस्तान चिल्लाता, चीन चिल्लाता क्योंकि ब आफ बंगाल कोई छिपी चीज नहीं है । कलकत्ता, जहां कि एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर बताया जाता है, से पाकिस्तान की सीमा चालीस मील दूर है । अगर वहां एयर क्राफ्ट कैरियर होता तो पाकिस्तान को अवश्य मालूम होता । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये बातें बिल्कुल मिथ्या हैं और जो बातें इस संबंध में की गयीं वे शोभनीय नहीं थीं ।

अब मैं कुछ बातें बजट के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । बजट पर बोलते हुए श्री नाथ पाई जी ने थोड़ी सी डिफेंस सेविंग सरटिफिकेटस के बारे में चर्चा उठायी थी । मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक इन सरटिफिकेटस का सम्बन्ध है इस बजट के कारण इन में कोई एक पैसा भी इनवेस्ट करने वाला नहीं है । सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट का सम्बन्ध किस से है ? ग़रीब जनता से है जोकि देहातों में है जोकि डाकखानों में जा कर अपना पैसा जमा कराती है । आप ने जो बैंक रेट बढ़ाया है उस का फ़ायदा अरबन पापुलेशन को ही मिलता है । अरबन पापुलेशन जिस के कि पास काफ़ी रुपया होता है वह बैंकों में अपना रुपया लगा सकती है लेकिन उस देहाती जनता को जोकि 100, 200, 300 और 400 रुपया डिफेंस सर्टिफिकेट के रूप में जमा करती है उन को आप ने क्या रिलीफ़ दी है ? श्री नाथ पाई ने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है लेकिन जो आंकड़े उन्होंने दिये हैं वे ठीक नहीं हैं । मैं आप की पुस्तक से उस सम्बन्ध में ठीक आंकड़े देता हूं । आज अगर आप 100 रुपया पांच साल के लिए बैंक में डिपाजिट करते हैं तो बैंक के सूद की दर साढ़े सात परसेंट है जैसाकि आज के अख़बार में भी दिया हुआ है । इस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि पांच वर्ष के लिए अगर कोई व्यक्ति बैंक में 100 रुपये जमा करता है तो उसे 138 रुपये 8 आने मिलेंगे लेकिन अगर वही आदमी 12 वर्ष के लिए डिफेंस सर्टिफिकेट के रूप में उस रक़म को जमा करता है तो पांच वर्ष में उस को 120 रुपये मिलेंगे ।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

दुनियां में कौन शख्स ऐसा पागल है जोकि डिफेंस सर्टिफिकेट में पांच साल के लिए अपने सौ रुपये जमा कर के पांच साल के बाद केवल 120 रुपया पाना चाहेगा ? अगर बैंक में वही 100 रुपया वह 5 वर्ष के लिए जमा करा देता है तो उस को 138 रुपये 8 आने मिलेंगे । इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि साढ़े 13 रुपये का उस को फ़ायदा होता है । आपके 12 वर्ष के डिफेंस सर्टिफिकेट उसे 100 के 175 मिलते हैं अर्थात साढ़े 6 परसेंट सूद आप उसे देते हैं । साढ़े 6 परसेंट सूद उस को इस में 12 साल के बाद मिलता है लेकिन अगर वही रुपया कोई व्यक्ति बैंक में जमा कराता है तो उसे साढ़े 7 परसेंट सूद मिलता है ।

हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि डिफेंस सर्टिफिकेटस को भी हम टैक्सेबुल करने जा रहे हैं । ठीक है, आप कीजिये लेकिन आप याद रखिये कि इस से यह जो स्कीम है वह चलने वाली नहीं है । इस तरह से आप की यह डिफेंस सर्टिफिकेटस की स्कीम चल नहीं सकती है क्योंकि यह बिलकुल आर्थिक नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात मैं शेयर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । कम्पनियों के इक्विटी शेयर्स जिन को कि आर्डिनेरी शेयर्स कहते हैं उन के डिवीडेंड के ऊपर टैक्स लगाया है, उस को अनअर्न्ड इनकम आप ने माना है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आर्डिनेरी शेयर, इक्विटी शेयर्स जो होते हैं उन से फ़ायदा भी हो सकता है और उन से नुक़सान भी हो सकता है क्योंकि कम्पनी अगर लिक्विडेशन में जाती है तो इक्विटी शेयर वाला हमारा रुपया सब समाप्त हो जायेगा । लेकिन इसी प्रकार से अगर बैंक में हम रुपया जमा कराते हैं तो बैंक की श्योरिटी होती है और वह रुपया वापिस हो जायेगा । अब जबकि साढ़े सात परसेंट बैंक से आप ने सूद देना शुरू किया है तो इस इक्विटी कैपिटल में कौन ऐसा पागल है जोकि अपना रुपया इनवेस्ट करेगा ? अगर 100 रुपया हम ने बैंक में जमा करा दिया तो वहां पर साढ़े परसेंट सूद हमारा बिलकुल निश्चित है लेकिन अगर हम वही रुपया इक्विटी शेयर में लगायें तो वह रिटर्न निश्चित नहीं है । पता नहीं कम्पनी प्राफिट करेगी या नहीं करेगी । लेकिन उस के ऊपर आप ने टैक्स लगा दिया जो रुपया कि हम इंडस्ट्रीज़ में लगाते हैं । बैंक में जो रुपया हम जमा कराते हैं और जिस पर कि वह हमें साढ़े सात परसेंट सूद देते हैं तो वह बैंक भी अपना रुपया इंडस्ट्रीज़ में लगाने के लिए देते हैं और जाहिर है कि वह बैंक जब किसी कम्पनी को रुपया लोन देगा तो 9 परसेंट पर देगा या 10 परसेंट सूद पर देगा । यह बर्डन कहां पड़ेगा ? 9 परसेंट या 10 परसेंट सूद जोकि बैंक कम्पनियों और इंडस्ट्रीज़ से लेंगे तो यह बर्डन आख़िर जा कर पड़ेगा कहां ? यह बोझा गरीब कंज्यूमर्स पर ही पड़ेगा । यह इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर पड़ेगा और जो इक्विटी कैप्टिल है और जोकि शेयर के रूप में पबलिक का आने वाला है उस रुपये का फ्लो आपने बन्द कर दिया है । इस वास्ते मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एक कृत्रिम आर्थिक व्यवस्था है इस कृत्रिम आर्थिक व्यवस्था के कारण आप के उद्योग, धंधे पनपने वाले नहीं हैं । इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर बैंक में जमा किया हुआ रुपया और सिक्योरिटी का रुपया अर्न्ड इनकम है तो शेयर पर जो डिवीडेंड मिलता है वह रुपया उद्योग धंधों में लगा है उस को भी अर्न्ड इनकम के रूप में मानना चाहिये । कारण मैं यह देना चाहता हूं कि आज मार्केट को आप देखिये । मार्केट का बैरोमीटर क्या है ? इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को दो मिलों का हवाला देना चाहता हूं । कैलिको मिल का बजट आने से पहले शेयर 1200 रुपये का

था आज उस 1200 रुपये का दाम है 600 रुपया । इसी तरह से अरविंद मिल के शेयर का दाम बजट के पहले 1200 था लेकिन अब उस का दाम 500 हो गया है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि जो कम्पनियां हैं उन में लोग ज्यादा रुपया इनवैस्ट करें ताकि उस रुपये से देश का काम चले । बैंक रेट सूद की आप ने साढ़े 7 परसेंट कर दी है तो इस बैंक रेट के ज्यादा हो जाने का बर्डन किस पर पड़ेगा ? यह सारा भार उस कंज्यूमर रूपी गदहे के ऊपर आ कर पड़ने वाला है । गरीब जनता के ऊपर ही यह सारा आप का बोझा पड़ने वाला है । उस गदहे के ऊपर लगातार बोझा बढ़ाते जाना एक अनुचित और नाइंसाफ़ी की बात है ।

एक मिनट में मैं कारपोरेट सैक्टर के टैक्सेशन के बारे में कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा । कारपोरेट टैक्सेशन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप का कारपोरेट टैक्सेशन दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा है । हिन्दुस्तान में यह 70 परसेंट है । इंगलैंड में 54 परसेंट है, अमरीका में 48 परसेंट है, जर्मनी में 51 परसेंट है और जापान में 38 परसेंट है । आखिर क्या कारण है कि जापान और जर्मनी की इंडस्ट्रीज़ पनपीं ? यह दोनों युद्ध में ध्वस्त हो गये थे लेकिन वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज़ पनपीं । अमरीका जोकि एक समृद्धिशाली और पूंजीवादी राष्ट्र कहा जाता है उस ने 48 परसेंट से ज्यादा टैक्स नहीं लगाया । इंगलैंड ने 54 परसेंट से ज्यादा टैक्स नहीं लगाया लेकिन हमारा टैक्सेशन का जो स्ट्रक्चर है वह करीब करीब 70 परसेंट होता है इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कारपोरेट टैक्सेशन की इस स्कीम को फिर से रिवाइज़ करना चाहिए ।

अन्त में मैं भारतीय रुपये के मूल्य की गिरावट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जैसा कि श्री बजाज ने उस दिन पार्टी मीटिंग में कहा था । पौंड का दाम जोकि पहले 18 रुपये था आज उसका दाम 28 रुपये है । जो पौंड हमें पहले 18 रुपये में मिलता था और यह बजट के पहले की बात है वही एक पौंड के लिए हम को अब 28 रुपये देने पड़ते हैं । इसी तरह से पाकिस्तान में आप देखिये कि जहां से हिन्दुस्तान के 70 रुपये के बदले में हमें पाकिस्तान के 100 रुपये मिलते थे आज बात उलटी हो गई है और आज हिन्दुस्तान के 100 रुपये के एवज़ में पाकिस्तान के 99 रुपये मिलते हैं ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) : हिन्दुस्तान के 99 रुपये के बदले में पाकिस्तान के 100 रुपये मिलते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अब मैं एक, एक रुपये का हिसाब किताब तो रखता नहीं हूं, मैं तो ठाकुर आदमी हूं । कहने का मेरा मतलब यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान के रुपये का मूल्य निरन्तर गिरता जा रहा है । हमारे रुपये का भाव जोकि 3, 4 महीने पहले बहुत ज्यादा था, पाकिस्तान से हमारा रुपया क़रीब क़रीब एक तिहाई ज्यादा था, इंगलैंड के पौंड से करीब करीब 10 रुपये हमारा रुपया ज्यादा था आज हम उस से कितने नीचे गिर गये हैं ? हमारे रुपये की वैल्यू क्या हो गयी है ? हमारे रुपये की वैल्यु कम होती गई है । इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें इस पर एक नये ढंग से विचार करना चाहिये और इस ढंग से विचार करना चाहिए ताकि हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ बढ़ें ।

होर्डेड इनकम, अनएकाउंटेड मनी के बारे में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । हो सकता है कि जो सुझाव मैं देने जा रहा हूं वह अंसार भाई को अच्छा न लगे । मेरा यह कहना है कि आप होर्डेड मनी, अनएकाउंटेड मनी क्यों कहते हैं ? आप चाहते हैं कि वह बाज़ार में आये, बैंक में वह जमा

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

किया जाये और ऐसा आप इसलिए कहते हैं कि उस मनी का यूटिलाइजेशन हो और वह रुपया देश निर्माण के कार्यों में लग सके। इसीलिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो अनएकाउंटेड मनी हो, जो होर्डेड मनी हो अगर उस रुपये को कोई किसी इंडस्ट्री में लगाये तो उस पर कोई टैक्स न लिया जाय। उसके लिए उस आदमी पर कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर मेरे पास बीस लाख रुपया है जो मैंने रखा हुआ है—चाहे वह रुपया मैंने कहीं से भी लिया हो,—और अगर मैं वह रुपया इंडस्ट्री में लगाता हूं, तो उससे हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्री बढ़ेगी, हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योग-धंधे बढ़ेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान का रुपया हिन्दुस्तान में रहेगा। आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय मेरे इस सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे।

15 hrs.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हर वर्ष सरकार अपना बजट पेश करती है और सरकार का लेखा-जोखा बनता है। इस वर्ष के बजट के बारे में यह दिखावटी प्रशंसा की जा रही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो बजट पेश किया गया है, वह घाटे का बजट नहीं है। मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि अगर आप गत तीन चार, छः वर्षों के बजटों का अवलोकन करें—चाहे वे प्रदेशों के हों या केन्द्र के—, जो कि डेफिसिट बजट अर्थात् घाटे के बजट थे, जब उन को कार्य रूप में परिणत किया गया, तो यह पता चला कि उस में अधिक धन आ गया और घाटे की बात नहीं रही।

असल में हमारे देश में बजट बनाने में एक जादूगरी का काम हो रहा है और वह जादूगरी यह है कि अपना खर्चा तो बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा कर दिखाया जाये और अपनी अनुमानित आमदनी कम कर के दिखाई जाये, ताकि देशवासियों के सामने यह प्रकट किया जाये कि टैक्सेशन की जरूरत है। परन्तु जब साल के दौरान में काम चालू होता है, तो यह प्रतीत होता है कि आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई और खर्चे में बहुत कमी हो गई। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जाहिरा तौर पर जो यह दिखाया गया है कि इस बार का बजट डेफिसिट बजट नहीं है, वह कोई प्रशंसनीय कार्य नहीं है। मेरा मत है कि बजट बनाने में इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि अनमानित आमदनी और खर्चे में बहुत ज्यादा—लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का—अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए।

जब किसी भी देश का बजट बनता है, तो हर वर्ष हम को यह देखना चाहिए कि उस राष्ट्र के सामाजिक जीवन, आर्थिक जीवन और नैतिक जीवन पर बजट का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है और हम ने उस दिशा में कितनी तरक्की की है। मुझे प्रतीत होता है कि जिस सरकार ने समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था स्थापित करने का संकल्प लिया है, अभी उस सरकार का मस्तिष्क इस बारे में साफ नहीं है। उस का एक कारण यह है कि उस सरकार को चलाने वाले जो व्यक्ति हैं—कांग्रेस पार्टी, हाई कमांड या सिंडीकेट, आप उस को चाहे जिस नाम से याद करें—उनका मस्तिष्क इस विषय में साफ नहीं है। उनमें से कुछ लोगों का मत है कि सरमायादारी बढ़ानी चाहिए। और कुछ लोगों का मत है कि समाजवाद की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। जब उन में आपस में इस तरह का मतभेद है, तो समाजवादी व्यवस्था के बारे में जो कोई भी संकल्प लिया गया है, शुद्धता के साथ उस पर अमल नहीं किया जा सकता है।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि हम को यह देखना है कि क्या हम वास्तव में समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं या नहीं। उस को देखने के लिए सब से बड़ी कसौटी यह है कि हमारी पापुलेशन में 75 फीसदी से अधिक जो कृषक हैं, जो देहाती क्षेत्र में रहते हैं, उनका जीवन-स्तर बढ़ा

है या नहीं, उन की आर्थिक दशा सुधरी है या नहीं । जब कभी भी समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण को सामने रख कर बजट बनाया जाये, हमारा ध्यान इस ओर होना चाहिए । इस के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के बाद पन्द्रह वर्ष के हमारे शासन-काल में कुछ मुटठी भर पूंजीपतियों ने इतना धन संग्रहीत किया है, जो ब्रिटिश काल में 100 वर्षों में भी संग्रहीत नहीं किया जा सका था । यह इस तथ्य की ओर संकेत है कि जो मुट्ठी भर लोग हैं, जो बिड़ला या टाटा हाउसिज हैं, उन का धन बढ़ा, परन्तु हमारी पापुलेशन में जो अस्सी फीसदी कृषक हैं, उन की ओर कतई किसी तरह से ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

अगर इस बजट में पूंजीपतियों और बड़े लोगों से उन के बकाया टैक्सिज को वसूल करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया जाता तो मुझे खुशी होती । उन लोगों को एक सब से बड़ा प्रिविलेज यह मिलता है कि वे टैक्सिज से बचते हैं और उन के ऊपर जो टैक्सिज होते हैं, वे बकाया में पड़ जाते हैं । मैं इस बारे में कोई आंकड़े नहीं दूंगा, लेकिन बकाया टैक्सिज करोड़ों रुपये में हैं । इस की तुलना में अगर एक गरीब किसान अपने एक दो एकड़ पर जो पांच रुपये प्रति-वर्ष भी लगान देता है, अगर वह उस को समय पर न दे पाए, तो उस की गिरफ्तारी हो जाती है, या उस की कुर्की हो जाती है । परन्तु बड़े सरमायादारों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार ने नहीं सोचा है । कानून तो अपनी जगह पर बन गए, लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है, उन का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो मुट्ठी भर कैपिटलिस्ट हैं, जो धन को संग्रहीत करते हैं, जो मोनोपलिस्ट हैं जिनके यहां कनसेन्ट्रेशन आफ वैल्थ होता है, उन की गिनती कम है । वह तो एक वर्ग हमारे देश में था ही, लेकिन आप मुझे यह कहने की इजाजत दें कि हमारी सरकार ने एक और नया वर्ग पैदा कर दिया है, जो कि उन पूंजीपतियों का बिल्कुल मुकाबला करता है । वह वर्ग है "हमारे देश के मिनिस्टर्ज, उन की बीवियां, उन के भाई और भतीजे ।" यह चीज खुली हुई है और एक नहीं, कई प्रमाण इस प्रकार के मिले हैं, जिन के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि उस वर्ग को जीवित रखा जा रहा है, उस को बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे मित्र, श्री कामत ने इसी सदन के सामने सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट रखी, जिस के लिए मैं उन की प्रशंसा करता हूं उन्होंने सही मानों में एक बहुत बड़ी सेवा की है कि दिन-दोपहर जो इस तरह से लूट-मार हो रही है, उन्होंने उस को सामने दिखाया है । श्री चागला ने इस विषय में यह कहा कि यह मारल स्टैंडर्ड नहीं है और अगर श्री कामत के स्थान पर वह होते, तो वह उस व्यक्ति को पुलिस के सुपुर्द कर देते, जिस ने यह कागज दिया । मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि चागला साहब ने वास्तव में यह बात अपनी ओर से कही या पार्टी ने उन को बलि का बकरा बना कर इस सदन में यह दलील देने के लिए मजबूर किया । मैं बिल्कुल नहीं समझ सकता कि एक इतना योग्य जज, इतना योग्य वकील किस तरह ऐसी बात कह सकता है । उन्होंने एक बार नहीं, तीन बार कहा कि कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी के सामने उन के खिलाफ प्राइमा-फेसी केस सिद्ध हुए । जो कानून का थोड़ा सा भी ज्ञान रखता है, मैं उस से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी नागरिक के खिलाफ प्राइमा-फेसी आफेंस सिद्ध हो जाये, तो उस के खिलाफ क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही होती है । अगर वह सेशन ट्रायल का केस है, तो उस का कमिटमेंट हो जाता है, उस का ट्रायल होता है और उस के बाद उस को सजा दी जाती है, अथवा वह छूट जाता है । लेकिन जिन व्यक्तियों के बारे में सी० बी० आई० ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी, उनके खिलाफ प्राइमा-फेसी आफेंस

[श्री गौर शंकर ककड़]

सिद्ध होने के बाद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। इस का अर्थ तो यह है कि एक साधारण नागरिक के लिए एक कानून है और एक चीफ मिनिस्टर या हाई कमांड के सदस्य के लिए दूसरा कानून है। फिर भी हमारे छागला साहब को इस बात का साहस होता है कि वे मारेल स्टैंडर्ड की बात इस सदन में कहते हैं। क्या मैं उन से यह पूछूं कि क्या यह मारेल स्टैंडर्ड है कि जिस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ प्राइमा फैसाई आफेंस सिद्ध हो गया और यह कि वह व्यक्ति इस काबिल नहीं रहा कि वह चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे या वाइस-प्रेजीडेंट प्लानिंग बोर्ड का रहे, तो यह तो ठीक है कि वह उस में नहीं रहेगा लेकिन वह संस्था जिस को वह आदमी रिप्रेजेंट करता है और वह संस्था जो हमारे देश पर आज शासन करती है, उसका सब से बड़ा जो हाई कमाण्ड है, उस में वह व्यक्ति अब भी मौजूद रह सकता है, उस में वह बना रह सकता है? अगर वह बना रहता है तो हम किस मुंह से मारेल स्टैंडर्ड की बात कर सकते हैं? समझ में नहीं आता है कि एक करप्ट, एक भ्रष्ट व्यक्ति जिस के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप सिद्ध हो जायें, वह किस तरह से किसी संस्था की वर्किंग कमेटी को डामिनेट कर सकता है? यह कहां की शुद्धता है और कहां की पवित्रता है, कहां की चरित्रता है? ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे आप नैतिक बातों की दुहाई हमारे सामने दे सकते हैं।

सरकार का यह एक स्वभाव हो गया है कि जो ब्लैकमार्किटर है जो वाकई में नाजायज तरह से धन पैदा करता है, उसको वह छिपाये उसको वह बचाये। चुनाचे हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्पीच दी उसमें उन्होंने जो चोरबाजारी का रुपया है, ब्लैक मनी है, उसके बारे में जो योजना रखी है उसमें उन्होंने भी इस बात को कहा है कि 40 परसेंट तो उनका जमा होगा बैंक में और साथ ही ये शब्द भी कहे हैं कि ऐसे किसी आदमी का नाम प्रकाशित नहीं किया जाएगा। बहुत अच्छा साहब। जिन लोगों ने ब्लैक किया है, जिन्होंने ब्लैकमार्किटिंग करके धन का संग्रह किया है उनके नाम प्रकाशित न किये जायें, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। उसके साथ साथ आप देखें कि आज यह भी कहा जाता है कि जितने का हमारा गजट है उससे भी अधिक ब्लैक मनी सर्क्युलेशन में है लेकिन फिर भी उसके साथ साथ यह भी कह दिया जाता है कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रकाशित नहीं किये जायेंगे। तब क्या व्यवस्था की जाएगी, उनके खिलाफ कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाएगी या नहीं इसका कोई भी संकेत उन्होंने अपने भाषण में नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी कानूनी कार्रवाई उनके खिलाफ नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि आपने कोई ऐसा कानून ही नहीं बनाया है।

अभी हाल ही में हमारे देश में खाद्यान्नों का बड़ा अभाव रहा है, अन्न का बहुत बड़ा संकट हमारे सामने रहा है। परन्तु इसके निवारण के लिए आपने क्या किया है? हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने इस बात को बड़े जोरों से कहा कि हम कानून बनायेंगे, हम सुरक्षित भंडार बनायेंगे और जिन के पास से निर्धारित मात्रा से अधिक गल्ला निकलेगा उनको हम दंड देंगे। अभी आंकड़े समस्त देश के निकले हैं। उनको देखने से मालूम हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां जबर्दस्त संकट रहा वहां केवल एक आदमी का कनविक्शन हुआ है। होता क्या है? होता यह है कि कानून तो आप बनाते हैं परन्तु उन कानूनों को आप ब्लैकमार्किटियर्ज के खिलाफ या उनके खिलाफ जो सही मानों में देशद्रोही हैं अमल में नहीं लाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि स्थिति को आप सम्भाल नहीं पाते हैं और रोज-ब-रोज स्थिति बिगड़ती चली जा रही है।

जहां तक कृषक का सम्बन्ध है उसको भी इस बजट में कोई विशेष सुविधा नहीं दी गई है। सब से बड़ा अभाव जो कृषक के सामने उत्पादन के रास्ते में रुकावट बन कर खड़ा होता है, एक यह है कि उसको समय पर रुपया नहीं मिलता है, दूसरे उसको समय पर रसायन खाद, बीज आदि नहीं मिलते हैं और तीसरा यह कि समय पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। इन तीनों में से किसी भी बात पर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। आज भी हम कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर की बात करते हैं। उसके द्वारा कृषक को लोन दिये जा रहे हैं। उनकी हालत यह है कि 23 परसेंट के आस-पास ही लोनिंग होता है। आपने अभी ब्याज की दर बढ़ाई है। अभी तक तो कृषक को नौ परसेंट ब्याज देना पड़ता था परन्तु इस बढ़ोतरी के बाद इस दर में एक डेढ़ परसेंट की और वृद्धि हो जाएगी। ऐसे तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इनको भी आपको देखना चाहिये।

जहां तक खाद का सम्बन्ध है हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब खुद देश में रसायन खाद तैयार न करके बाहर से मंगाने पर अधिक जोर देते दिखाई देते हैं। वहां पर दाम भी अधिक देंगे। अभी जो दाम कृषक खाद के दे रहा है वे पहले ही अधिक हैं और अब हो सकता है और अधिक हो जायें। लेकिन इस ओर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। कृषि सम्बन्धी जो वस्तुयें हैं उन के क्या भाव हैं और कितना लागत खर्च उसका उनमें आता है, इस ओर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। उनको आवश्यक सुविधायें देने की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

आज जो बैंक रेट बढ़ाया गया है उसमें भी इस बात का भय है कि यह दुधारी तलवार सिद्ध न हो। अभी हमारे मित्र रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने कहा है कि जो पैसा बचा हुआ है लोगों के पास उसको कभी भी किसी धंधे में या व्यवसायों में न लगा कर सुरक्षित रखने के लिए बैंकों में जमा करवा दिया जाएगा और इसका सूद बराबर लोग हासिल करते रहेंगे। यह जो चीज है इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था की बात की जाती है। हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में तीन स्लोगन खास तौर से इसके सम्बन्ध में रेज किये हैं। एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा है कि विदेशी मुद्रा का अभाव है। दूसरे यह कहा है कि दामों में जो बढ़ोतरी हो रही है, उसको रोका जाए, उस पर अंकुश लगाया जाए। तीसरे यह कि खाद्य समस्या हमारे यहां गम्भीर है और इसको हल किया जाए। मैं एक साधारण सी बात पूछना चाहता हूं। जिन वस्तुओं को हम बाहर से मंगा कर विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करते हैं, क्या उन वस्तुओं में कमी की जा सकती है या नहीं की जा सकती है, क्या इस पर भी आपने कभी विचार किया है? बड़े दुःख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब तक प्रधान मंत्री रहे एक छोटी सी गाड़ी इस्तेमाल करते रहे, उसका प्रयोग करते रहे। लेकिन आज मैं देखता हूं कि जो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर भी हैं या स्टेट मिनिस्टर भी हैं या दूसरे मिनिस्टर भी हैं वे फौरेन गाड़ियां इस्तेमाल करते हैं और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन से वे गाड़ियां लेते हैं। क्या यह साधारण सी चीज अमल में नहीं लाई जा सकती है कि जिस तरह से हमारे प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री जी छोटी गाड़ी का प्रयोग करते थे और हमारे मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री जी भी करते हैं, उसी तरह से दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहिबान भी करें। हमारे देश में बनी हुई गाड़ियों का अगर इस्तेमाल हो तो यह जो विदेशी मुद्रा का सवाल है, यह कम से कम एक वस्तु के मामले में कम हो सकता है।

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

इधर जो व्यय हो रहा है, इसको तो रोका जा सकता है। होता यह है कि खुद तो आप आराम की चीजें इस्तेमाल करते हैं और वे चीजें इस्तेमाल करते हैं जो कि निसेसेटीज नहीं हैं बल्कि लग्जरीज हैं। उन पर कभी भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। आपको तो देश के सामने आदर्श उपस्थित करना चाहिये, एक नमूना रखना चाहिये। इस तरह की चीजों से बचा जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं एक बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय की ओर आता हूं। मैंने शुरू में कहा है कि बजट का सम्बन्ध किसी भी राष्ट्र के हर एक व्यक्ति के जीवन से होता है। मैं खुद साम्यवादी विचारधारा का नहीं हूं परन्तु एक सदस्य के नाते और एक वकील के नाते मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या लोकतंत्र यह है कि आप जिन व्यक्तियों को चुनाव लड़ने की इजाजत दें ? अगर कोई व्यक्ति चुनाव में विजय प्राप्त कर लेंगे तो आप फिर उनको असैम्बली का कारोबार सम्भालने की आज्ञा नहीं देंगे मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह आर्टिकल 191 जो कांस्टीट्यूशन का है और जिस में अयोग्यता की परिभाषा दी हुई है, उस में अभी यह चीज नहीं आती है। किस तरह से आप असैम्बली के मैम्बरों को हटा सकते हैं उस कार्य में शामिल होने से ? डिसक्वालिफिकेशन में इस तरह की चीज नहीं आती है। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा मखौल आप जनतंत्र का उड़ा रहे हैं। अगर कोई देश द्रोही लोग हैं तो आप उनके खिलाफ चार्जिज लायें, उनके आंकड़े लायें देश के सामने चीज को आप सिद्ध करें। मैंने व्हाइट पेपर पढ़ा है शुरू से आखिर तक। हमारे गृह मंत्री ने एक सिनौपसिस दिया है, सन् 62 से ले कर और आखिर तक। जो प्रस्ताव पास हुए हैं जो काम हुए हैं उनकी एक समरी दी हुई है। कोई ऐसा ओवर्ट एकशन सामने नहीं है जिस के आधार पर आप उनका ट्राइल करके देश के सामने यह सिद्ध कर सकें कि वाकई वे देश द्रोही हैं। मेरा मतलब केरल में साम्यवादी वामपंथी से है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अगर जनता इस संकल्प पर पहुंची है, इस निर्णय पर पहुंची है और उन को विजयी करती है अपने वोट के द्वारा तो फिर देशद्रोही कौन हैं इस के बारे में हमें सोचना है।

एक चीज मुझे यह कहनी है कि जगह जगह पर आप खुद कांस्टिट्यूशन की अवहेलना करते हैं। आप के कांस्टिट्यूशन में इस चीज का संकेत है कि आप कम से कम 14 वर्ष तक की एजुकेशन फ्री कर देंगे। लेकिन अगर आप देखिये तो आप को मालूम होगा कि अभी तक इस का कोई भी प्राविजन इस बजट में नहीं किया गया है और इतने वर्ष समाप्त होने के बाद भी फ्री एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में, जिस का आप ने संकल्प लिया है, पूरा नहीं हुआ और संविधान का खंडन हुआ है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था को लाने के लिए आखिर क्या जरिया होगा। स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर पर बड़ा जोर देते थे। वह कहते थे कि सहकार समितियां बनाओ। मुल्क के लिये वह एक खास नारा था। किन्तु आज होता यह है कि सहकारी सेक्टर को सरकार इग्नोर करती है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के व्यक्ति विशेष हैं वे इस बात को नहीं चाहते कि किसी भी तरह से कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को प्रोत्साहन मिले। आज मेरे सामने मैसूर स्टेट के आंकड़े हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह खुद आप की स्टेट है। वहां पर एक लाख 25 हजार एकड़ भूमि गन्ना उत्पादन के लिए मौजूद है। तुंगभद्रा का क्षेत्र है जहां पर आज साल

डेढ़ साल से कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल खुलने के लिए दरख्वास्त पड़ी हुई है, परन्तु सरकार लाइसेन्स की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती। केवल इस लिये ध्यान नहीं देती कि कुछ बड़े आदमी जिन में हमारे सदन के सदस्य भी हैं, उन का इंटरेस्ट इस में क्लैश करता है, अगर कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में शुगर मिल खोली जाये। मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि जिस स्रोत के द्वारा देश में समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था वास्तविक रूप से आ सकती है उस स्रोत को आप बराबर ठुकरा रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी आप संकल्प कर के चिल्ला कर के कहते हैं कि हम अपने देश में समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था लाना चाहते हैं।

आज असल बात यह है कि जब कभी कोई मसला फैसले के लिए सामने आता है तो मतभेद इतना जबर्दस्त होता है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। कभी समाजवाद के लिये ओवर एन्थ्यूज़ियाज्म हो जाता है और कभी कैपिटलिज्म के लिये ओवर एन्थ्यूज़ियाज्म हो जाता है। और सारी चीज चूं चूं का मुरब्बा बन जाता है। इतना कन्फ्यूज़न हो जाता है कि इस में जो हमारे यहां के बहुसंख्यक लोग हैं, हमारे नागरिक हैं उनका जरा भी लाभ नहीं होता है। केवल कुछ इने गिने लोगों का, चाहे आप उनको कैपिटलिस्ट कहें या कुछ और कहें, लाभ होता है।

हमारे सामने बहुत से आंकड़े हैं। बहुत दिनों की कोशिशों के बाद मिनिस्टर साहब ने आंकड़े यहां पर दिये कि मिल मालिकों की तरफ से कुल 6 करोड़ और 22 हजार रु० पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को दिये गये। लेकिन उन में से 98 लाख से कुछ अधिक हमारे शासक दल को ही दिये गये।

आंकड़ों के आधार पर और राज्य के कारनामों के आधार पर यह जो बजट बनाया गया है उसमें मुझे केवल एक बात की प्रशंसा अवश्य करनी है। एक लाख से ज्यादा पापुलेशन वाले स्थानों पर प्रापर्टी की मार्केट वैल्यू पर जो 4 परसेंट का कर लगाया गया है वह अवश्य सही मालूम पड़ती है। बहुत दिनों से इस बात की मांग थी कि अगर रूरल एरियाज की प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग होती है तो अरबन प्रापर्टी पर भी सीलिंग होनी चाहिये। और इस तरह का कदम अब उठाया गया है। और भी जो चीजें इस बजट में रखी गई हैं, जो रिलीफ थोड़े बहुत इंडिविजुअल टैक्स पेअर को दिये गये हैं उन पर भी मैं संतोष प्रकट करता हूं। परन्तु यह आशा करना कि नाम मात्र के लिये भी समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करने के लिये यह बजट बना है यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर कोई प्राविजन किये भी जायेंगे, कोई कानून बनाये भी जायेंगे तो उनका ठीक से पालन नहीं होगा। हम देखते हैं कि कानूनों को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के वास्ते, उन को बरतने के लिये यह सरकार बिल्कुल गलत कदम उठाती है जिसके कारण देश की हालत दिन प्रति दिन खराब होती चली जा रही है।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana): I am not a good student of economics nor I can understand the method of financing a budget, either over-estimating expenditure or under-estimating revenue.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Both are bad.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: However, I can understand the budget and the method of financing it, as a man-in-the-street understands it. Initially, everyone has felt that at least there are no heavy taxes and some small surplus has been envisaged in the present budget and hence it should be accepted as a very fair attempt by the hon. Minister to give a balanced budget.

While going through some of the paragraphs of the budget speech, I

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have gone through them with only one aspect in view, namely whether the tax reliefs given to the corporate sector and the tax reliefs at the personal level have been equitable. I am constrained to say that the budget has not been looked with an equitable spirit at one and all. After all, how many are there in this country with an income above Rs. 4000, and who pay tax? According to my memory, from what I have learnt in the past, the number would not come to more than 15 to 16 millions in the whole of the country. If the real spirit of the budget is such that it cannot check the inflation in the prices or reduce it, then the remaining people in the country as a whole will have no advantage whatsoever by whatever relief may be shown in taxation.

On the other hand, so far as the corporate sector is concerned, we find that even though that sector has been given so many concessions, still from whatever hon. friends representing industry have said, and especially from whatever has been said in the Delhi city surcharged with the Chambers of Commerce conference and so on, it appears that some injustice is still done to the industries and no concession worth the name is being shown to them and as a result of it there will be some stagnation in the growth of the economy and private capital would not be coming forward for new industries.

I shall illustrate my point by giving just one small example. A person with an income of about a lakh of rupees is given a concession of Rs. 5500 or so. How many people are there in this country who have an income at the level of one lakh of rupees? What was the special urgency for the hon. Finance Minister to give concession to these people? I could understand if the concessions would have been restricted to people with incomes up to Rs. 25,000 or so. But in the name of concessions in personal taxation, we find that the concessions have been extended to the income level of one lakh of rupees. There would be only a small number of people who could get this benefit in this country. This is most inequitable according to me.

Then, let us take the case of the corporate sector. My hon. friend Shri Morarka had said that there were special favours shown to the co-operative sector. But I would submit that in spite of the desire that we have to develop the co-operative sector, not much of a special treatment has been given to the co-operative sector. Take the case of the sugar co-operatives and one or two mill co-operatives which have been well settled in this country at the moment. They have to pay the same taxes except that there is an initial rebate up to Rs. 15,000 and there is a different slab up to Rs. 40,000. When we want to give special encouragement to the co-operative sector, it is very necessary that it should be treated very much differently, and by doing so, we create also a third sector in this country because we find that a rosy picture is not being drawn of the public undertakings. I am always in favour of public undertakings.

Some of our Swatantra friends wanted to show that the public undertakings as a whole have miserably failed to yield any return, and only the railways are in a position to give a surplus, and that the overall picture of return is hardly 0:22 per cent in the country. The facts are otherwise. I do concede that some public undertakings in the initial three or four years cannot, owing to the method adopted by government machinery, cannot come up. Here I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very recent speech of a well-known Ex-Finance Secretary and Ex-Defence Secretary and the present Chairman of the Gujarat State Electricity Board, Shri H. M. Patel, while opening the Dhuvaran thermal project which our hon. Prime Minister went to inaugurate. He said: this with reference to how normally a department of the

Finance Ministry or Commerce Ministry functioned:

"I have felt particularly unhappy where procedural rigidity delay has led to serious delays. Urgent shipments of equipment, flown out at considerable additional cost, were mercilessly and unimaginatively held up by the customs at the airports for days. Similiarly, import licences for replacement of equipment damaged in transit were issued in a leisurely manner after a scrutiny which on the face of it was clearly not necessary. Other similar bottlenecks could be mentioned. Suffice it to say that a sense of urgency is the one quality that is conspicuously lacking in some of our official machinery today. And it is so difficult to instil it. I was quite seriously told by one senior official, who must necessarily remain unnamed, that 'People came to us showing time schedules, which they themselves never intend to adhere to; why should we accept your schedules?' He may have had some justification based on his experience, but I also had justification for being indignant, since I really did mean business. His eventual relenting must have been due to his being convinced of the genuineness of my indignation".

So if there is any fault anywhere, it is in the machinery which delays the effective functioning of public undertakings, delays keeping the capital unutilised or resulting in wasteful expenditure for a number of years. In my own humble way, I have a small experience of having put up a dairy factory in the co-operative sector. I have looked into the different projects, different government undertakings. I can say they are never completed in four or five years. For this period, the capital lies stagnant, unproductive. This being so, how is it possible to expect the public undertakings to yield the expected results in that period. On the contrary, if such projects are sanctioned in the co-operative sector, we have found that they have shown results, that they can go into production within a period of two years and start yielding results. If this is done, naturally many maxims quoted by the hon. Finance Minister in connection with efficiency in the public enterprises and efficiency in their productive operation and better results can be attained.

I come from Gujarat. The hon. Finance Minister has said that States are requiring loans for expenditure for development puroses according to the Plan programme. I want to ask whether there is equitable distribution of these loans according to the needs and requirements of each State. I do concede that under-developed States do require more grants and loans. But till what time? I have a pamphlet with me prepared by the Chamber of Commerce of Gujarat. Here it is made out that Gujarat is being considered as a well-developed State due to the misfortune of it having been a part of the bilingual State of Bombay and hence its income correlated with the Bombay income. I want to compare three or four States—Punjab, Madras, Kerala and Gujarat. Let us first take the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Tribes population to the total population in these four States is as follows Punjab 20:45, Madras 18·76, Kerala 9·75 and Gujarat 19:98. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in urban areas is as under: Gujarat 29:4, which is the maximum in India; Kerala 12·8, Madras 21 and Punjab 11·6.

Development of roads and generation of electricity are clear signs from which we can see whether industries have come up or the rural area has been developed. I do concede that the textile industry is in Ahmedabad, but that should be no reason for equating Gujarat with the former Bombay State. I shall now give the figures to show the backwardness of Gujarat in the matter of roads and electricity. Road mileage per hundred

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square miles is as follows in the four States: Gujarat 23, Kerala 82, Madras 71 and Punjab 43. Road mileage per lakh of the population is as follows: Gujarat 78, Madras 105, Punjab 96 and Kerala 71. In the matter of electricity everybody knows that Kerala or Madras are highly developed. The total number of towns and villages electrified as percentage of total towns and inhabited villages is as follows in the four States: Kerala 98·61, Madras 45·95, Punjab 16·85 and Gujarat 4·99.

Now, let us see the share of income-tax and Central Excises that Gujarat has got in the past according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission. In the case of Gujarat, the collection of income-tax during 1963-64 was Rs. 1,965 lakhs, of which the share of the State came to Rs. 576 lakhs. Collection of Central Excises in Gujarat during 1963-64 was Rs. 6,804 lakhs, of which the share of the State came to Rs. 976 lakhs. Gujarat should be given at least its proper proportion in this respect. But here is a newly formed State which actually requires much more assistance for its development. Because it formed part of the well-developed former Bombay State, it does not mean it should now be neglected, or its case should not be considered.

The *per capita* tax revenue in the four States is as under: Gujarat Rs. 22, Kerala Rs. 19·6, Madras Rs. 19 and Punjab Rs. 20·7. So, as among these States the tax effort of Gujarat is the greatest. As for the financial assistance given to the State by the Centre, I am not able to quote the figures for the First and Second Plans because it formed part of Bombay State. For the Third Plan, the figures for the four States are: Gujarat 48·08 per cent, Kerala 65·88 per cent, Madras 65·29 per cent and Punjab 58·08 per cent. Gujarat gets the lowest share here.

So, I would earnestly urge on the hon. Finance Minister to re-scrutinise and re-estimate the needs of Gujarat for its development. There should be new formulae in proper perspective and it should be given whatever are its legitimate dues. A friend of mine had an occasion to visit America very recently. He being elder to me, I asked him: what are your impressions? "Well, Mr. Patel," he said, "the opinion is there that a country which cannot defend itself, cannot free its territory from foreign occupation, and cannot feed itself has no existence on earth." I earnestly urge the hon. Finance Minister. Is this applied to our country as a whole? After 16, 17 or 18 years of independence, we are not in a position to defend ourselves. The honour of the Indian personnel had been sullied; they had been humiliated. There cannot be any spirit of honour in our army, if they are once humiliated and we do not get back that honour. Some day it will come, I do not know when. There is the promise and pledge of this House to the country, that we will redeem our territory. Are Rs. 700 crores and odd sufficient for our defence forces? Are preparations going on as is understood by the country? There is that fear. No doubt the emergency is there, but go to any part of the country, anywhere, in the streets or in government offices, do you feel that emergency is existing anywhere. I am afraid because I may not be in the know of things. My hon. friends there may know more than I do. Is there no complacency? Are you not providing more money to them because the defence services are not capable of utilising usefully more money? Two years back, in the initial year of this heavy taxation, 45 per cent of the total estimated revenues went to the defence services. This year, it is hardly 33 per cent. I am not concerned very much with percentages. It is a matter for the hon. Finance Minister and the Government to judge: Is there no complacency? Whatever maximum expenditure that the defence services could usefully incur, had they been allotted that amount? Are they not complacent by this feeling, at this moment, there is no direct invasion or aggression going on . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Man Sinh Patel: I come to my last point, Sir, agricultural production. This morning I read in the papers the hon. Finance Minister's statement in the Rajya Sabha, about the taxes on diesel oil used for agricultural purposes. Some points must have been argued there and he had replied to them. If I do not return to my original profession of law, my main source of income is agriculture. I have got my diesel engine which I use for agricultural purposes. In the last six years, the cost of a barrel containing 48 gallons had increased 105 per cent, from Rs. 45-46 in the year 1956, they had gone up to Rs. 98—101 per barrel in this year. The Finance Minister had been kind enough to announce that diesel engines might be subsidised. I also remember a statement by the previous Food Minister, Shri Swaran Singh in Gujarat that they were envisaging something to subsidise the excise duty on agricultural consumption. The subsidy on diesel engines will not suffice, it may be an initial subsidy, a non-recurring subsidy. We want recurring subsidies on the actual use of diesel oil for agricultural production. In Gujarat there is no flow irrigation; there will be no major flow irrigation until the Narmada project comes up. In a district of two parliamentary constituencies from where I come. There are not less than 30,000 oil-engines working today. There is a scheme of the Government to subsidise the supply of electricity. But electricity cannot reach all the areas. When the initial remunerative price for wheat was pronounced for the current year by the Government, it was my misfortune in those days to be in my Parliamentary constituency. I was asked by many of the people, "Mr. Patel, is this the price at which your Government are likely to purchase it?" I said, "No; the Gujarat Government is not likely to make a compulsory levy. If there is a fall in the price, then alone the Government will come in. Otherwise, you need not worry." So, there is a marginal difference in the production cost in respect of irrigation through the oil engines. I am surprised why the attention to the Government has not been drawn to this fact by the official sources of the Agriculture Ministry.

I would like to urge earnestly on the hon. Finance Minister that only oil-engines can be procured by the lowest class of people, people who are holding hardly five to eight acres of land for the maintenance of their families working on their fields. Therefore, they need a subsidy and unless that is given, they will never feel that this relief in personal taxation which is being given has ever passed on to the agricultural classes.

Shri R. N. Reddi (Nalgonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one of the most important problems that is facing the country today is the raising of agricultural production. After 17 years of Independence, we see that agriculture in the country is totally backward, and we do not know how much time it will take to make our country self-sufficient in the matter of agricultural production. In spite of the efforts made, the yield per acre in India is almost the lowest in the world or, I should say it is one of the lowest in the world. We produce about 800 lb of rice per acre. Compare this with the world's average per acre yield which is 3,000 lb. This is the state of affairs and this is so after 17 years of our Independence. I do not know what will be the future of food production in the country. Every year, we depend on the import of foodstuffs and that is from America. We spend hundreds of crores of rupees on that. Even on shipping charges, we spend our foreign exchange. If this continues, then this is a very dangerous situation. This is happening not only for one or two years: it goes on for years. Of course, if there is drought or if the climatic conditions are not favourable, certain countries do import certain amount of grains, but our imports have become a perennial feature and it is a very dangerous

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situation in which our country is put. How can you depend upon other countries for your foodstuffs year by year, decade by decade and what is going to happen to our Independence, if the countries supplying grains to us refuse to do so? These are very important questions that face our country. The Food Ministry will have to take stock of this problem.

I would like to deal with only a few probelms concerning agricultural production in India. I shall first take up the question of land reforms. At the beginning of our Independence, two very good reforms were promulgated by this Government. One was the abolition of Princely States and the other was the abolition of statutory landlordism. They were really good which helped to remove the feudal fetters on agriculture and improve production to a limited extent. But after that, the ruling party which professes socialism, and in spite of that no agricultural reform worth the name has come within the last 15 years. Even the waste land is not properly distributed. I do not say that nothing has been done. Things are being done, but the other factors are also coming in the way which the Government should take that into consideration. There is what is called the popu'ation explosion. I do not say that production has not risen. It has risen, but population has risen more. That is a hard fact. In order to solve the problems, we will have to go far quicker than what we are doing today.

Certain tenancy legislation and ceiling Acts have been passed in diffeent State but that has not yielded any rent States but that has not yielded any land to the tiller. An examination of these Acts and the actions of those Governments will show that facilities have been given to the landlords to circumvent the law and successfully see that land does not got to the tiller. The law has remained only on paper, practically nothing has been gained by the tiller.

The ruling party talks much of co-operative faming. Inspired by the mock fight that went on in the press between the ruling party and the Swatantra party for and against co-operative farming. I corresponded with the Andhra Pradesh Government for registering a cooperative farm near my village. The name of the village is Nagireddipalli. 150 acres of land were being tilled by the Harijans jointly for the last half a century. I wanted the Government to register a society and see that it developed properly. I had to correspond for 2½ years to get the society registered and another 1½ years to see that loan of Rs. 4000 was given to them for sinking a well and for purchase of an electric motor, because it is an electrified village. After that, nothing else is done and the society is now in a moribund condition. I am corresponding with these people without any effect. That is the attitude of the ruling party towards cooperative forming, which if well-organised and helped in the shape of not only loans, but grants, can function very well. But they only profess socialism for name's sake.

In the agricultural field, every aspect is in a very bad condition. If it is not improved, things will go from bad to worse. Take fertilisers. Use of fertilisers can improved production very quickly. But what is the position of fertiliser production and their utilisation in India? On an average we use 2½lbs of fertiliser per acre. Our UP friends talk much, but their use of fertiliser is the worst. Next comes probably Assam. In Andhra our average use is 6 lbs per acre. If you just compare these to certain contries in the world which are surplus in food, the figures are really surprising. Whereas we use 2½ pounds, New Zealand uses 534 pounds per acre, Netherland uses 406 pounds per acre, Belgium uses 337 pounds per acre, Germany uses 253 pounds per acre and Japrn uses 324 pounds per acre. When we come to fertiliser production we see that we in India produce only

about 95,000 metric tonnes whereas USA produces 2,68,000 tonnes, Germany 11,80,000 tonnes, Japan 10,30,000 tonnes and even East Germany produces 3,34,000 tonnes. These are some very surprising figures. I stress upon this point because the use of fertiliser is a sure way of doubling our production especially in the irrigated fields.

I can tell you something from my own experience. In certain parts of Andhra we produce 20 bags of rice per acre on an average which comes to five times the Indian average. This is mostly because of fertilizers. There the fertiliser is sold at a blackmarket rate. Of course, there is backwardness among the peasantry—I agree. That must be removed also. But I say that after these 17 years of independence we have not solved the food problem. If this is the state of affairs after 17 years, we do not know when and how this Government is going to solve this problem. Even the cost put upon this fertiliser is prohibitive. The so-called concession given by the Ministry of Agriculture is very meagre. It is not within the reach of the poor agriculturists to go in for it. You talk of concessions to the corporate sector, this sector and that sector. But what about the agricultural sector which is the most important sector in the country? No concession is given in this budget. We expected certain concessions to this sector. We expected certain concessions in the field of electricity for agricultural and other aspects. Nothing has been given in this budget by the Finance Minister.

Then I come to the question of distribution of fertilisers. This year I think it is being done through co-operatives. It is a good method. But the co-operatives are nests of politics. They are generally in the hands of the ruling party. How to avoid it? The Government will have to take proper steps to see that politics is not mixed with fertilisers.

Dr. M. S. Aney.: Politics is not mixed with co-operation.

Shri R. N. Reddi: Co-operation and also fertiliser. Co-operation is mixed up with politics and when fertiliser is distributed through co-operatives the fertiliser also gets mixed up with politics. That is the difficulty with the co-operatives today that are functioning in our country.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

It was the duty of the Government to ensure that the required amount of fertiliser was manufactured in this country. They have wasted 17 long years. Today we are just in a position to manufacture a lakh tonnes which is nothing compared to the vastness of our country. If the Government really wants to solve the problem, along with agrarian reforms the manufacture of fertiliser should be taken up on a war footing and they should see that sufficient fertiliser is manufactured in this country. Even international supply is going down. Every country is trying to see that its fertiliser is being used by its own land. Therefore, the Government must take up the manufacture of fertiliser in a big way and then only we will be able to double the production. My own experience tells me that if fertiliser is properly used and in proper quantities in irrigated areas the production can easily be doubled.

16 hrs

Then I come to the question of irrigation. For a balanced economy, for a self-sufficient economy in a country at least 30 per cent of the sown land must be irrigated. Then alone can we have a self-sufficient economy. What is the position in India today after seventeen years of independence? We have irrigated only 18 per cent of the sown area today. So, the pace of irrigation must be speeded up. Our engineering services must be geared up, not only in efficiency but also in speed. This is very essential. Unless efficiency is mixed up with speed, our projects are

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not going to come up in time. For example, take the case of Tungabadra in Andhra and Mysore State. The work was begun in the year 1944 and it is still incomplete. The high-level canal is still under construction. It has taken 21 years from 1944 to 1965. Of course, I have gone and seen the magnificient feats of engineering They are good. But what is the use if they take 20 years to complete the construction of a project? Population explosion would have taken place during those 20 years. If we complete the construction of our projects at that rate, we will never be able to become self-sufficient even if we take a century.

In this connection, I would like to put forward the claim of Andhra State for the Nagarjunasagar project. It is one of our national projects and it is one of the biggest in the country, after Bhakra-Nangal. The responsibility of constructing this project is put on the province which is unjust. We are a surplus State and we are supplying grains to the rest of India. So, we feel that it is not only our project but it is a national project. Therefore, the Centre should take up the responsibility of constructing it.

What is the position in Andhra State? Nagarjunsagar is a white elephant for the State Government. Every year it has to spend Rs. 15 crores. May be that loans are advanced but then the whole thing is included in the Plan. The result of this expenditure is that in Andhra Pradesh the backward areas are suffering. They are not able to get either electricity or small irrigatoin projects. I repeat it is a national project and so it should be taken up by the Centre. I do not know why the Central Government is hesitating to take it up.

Lastly, I come to co-operative credit. Now the peasants are getting credit at an usurious rate of interest, ranging from 8 to 10 per cent. The Reserve Bank is giving money to the State Government and the Apex banks at the rate of 2 per cent. But when it reaches the agriculturist the rate goes up to 8 or 10 per cent. I do not understand how the rate increased to that extent. They say that they have to build up Apex bank and the central Bank. If that is so, I think it would be better to close down all those banks for the present and arrangements are made for the peasants to get the loan direct from the Reserve Bank by opening its branches in key villages. If it results in the rate of interest going up to 3 or even 4 per cent, it does not matter. The building up of the intermediary institutions can be postponed for the time being, say, for 20 years. When we have solved our food problem then we can have the luxury of developing these intermediary banks. Today, cheap credit is one of the most important problems that is facing the peasants. If we can give the peasants cheap credit and sufficient credit, the short-term, medium-term and long-term credit, at 2 to 3 per cent, it will be a boon to them and that will go a long way in increasing the agricultural production in the country.

With these points, I conclude.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : सभापति महोदय, इस बजट पर जो वाद विवाद इस सदन में हो रहा है इसको ध्यान में रखने से पता चलता है कि वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह किसी भी तरह से संतोषजनक नहीं है । मेरा ख्याल है कि चूंकि अभी हम ने मौजूदा हालत में मिली जुली अर्थ व्यवस्था की कल्पना क है और साथ ही साथ यह भी आदर्श अपने सामने रखा है कि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था समाजवादी हो, इन दोनों दृष्टिकोणों को सामने रखते हुए जो आलोचना इस बजट की की जा रह है उस में आश्चर्य नहीं होना चाहिये । एक तरफ स्वतंत्र पार्टी और जो पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के समर्थक हैं वे इसकी आलोचना इस लिये करते हैं कि इसमें विकास के लिये

जिस इन्वेस्टमेंट की जरूरत है उसके लिये कोई भी सहूलियत नहीं दी गई है या पर्याप्त सहूलियत नहीं दी गई है । दूसरी ओर जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करने वाले भाई हैं वे कहते हैं कि हर तरह की सुविधा उन्हें लोगों को दी गई है जिनके पास धन है, सुविधा है और जो सुखी हैं, सम्पन्न हैं । गरीबों के ऊपर बढ़ता हुआ भार थोड़ा कम भी किया गया लेकिन वह प्रभावशाली नहीं है, वैसा नहीं है जिस से उनका भार सचमुच हलका हो सके । ऐसी स्थिति में वित्त मंत्री की स्थिति की कल्पना की जा सकती है कि जिस मनोवैज्ञानिक स्थिति से वह गुजर रहे हैं और जिस प्रकार का सिद्धांत हम ने अपने सामने रखा है, और जैसा कि कहा गया कि हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने हमारे लिये जो विरासत छोड़ी है कि देश के अन्दर जनता के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाते हुए हम समाजवाद की स्थापना करेंगे, उस में आर्थिक नीति का निर्धारण करना वित्त मंत्री के लिये कितना कठिन है । मिलीजुली अर्थ व्यवस्था में बजट की आलोचना मिली जुली हो, कटु हो और मीठी हो, तो इस में कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है, और जिस तरह से हमारा यह सदन संगठित है जिस में विभिन्न आदर्शों को मानने वाले लोग मौजूद हैं, उसमें इस तरह से कटु और मीठी दोनों तरह की आलोचना बजट की की जाये तो इसमें कोई आश्चर्य नहीं होना चाहिये ।

एक तरफ हमारे जनसंघ के नेता ने कहा कि कर्ज से हम देश को दबाये चले जा रहे हैं, हम बिल्कुल बैंक्रप्ट हो रहे हैं, इससे हमारा कोई आदर होने वाला नहीं है, दूसरी तरफ कर लगाये जाते हैं तो धनी लोगों पर लगाये जाते हैं और धनी लोग कहते हैं कि हम को विकास के काम में लगाने के लिये बचत नहीं होती है, सारा का सारा पैसा कर में ले लिया जाता है, हम विकास का काम कैसे कर सकते हैं । तीसरी तरफ से जो गरीब लोग देश में हैं, जो मूक हैं, जिनके पास अखबार नहीं हैं, प्रचार भी नहीं है, यहां थोड़े से सदस्य हैं जो उन की तरफ से बोला करते हैं उन पर भी भार अधिक ही है । वे कहते हैं कि सारा भार देश की जनता पर लदता चला जा रहा है । इस सब के बाद भी सब कोई चारों तरफ से कहते हैं कि देश की गरीबी नहीं मिटाई जा रही है, देश का विकास नहीं हो रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की जो समालोचनाएं हैं उनमें वित्त मंत्री का घबरा जाना कोई अस्वाभाविक बात नहीं है । वित्त मंत्री रह कर इन बातों का निर्णय करना भी कठिन होता है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह की हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था अभी है, उस अर्थ व्यवस्था के ऊपर जो दबाव है, जिसके बारे में आर्थिक समीक्षा में जिक्र किया गया है और हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में भी कहा कि इन बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए बजट का निर्धारण किया गया है, वह संतोषजनक है और इसके लिए कोई विशेष शिकायत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिये । खास कर तब जब कि वित्त को कठिनाई होते हुए भी आयोजना के लिये धन जुटाने का, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए धन देने का, खेती के क्षेत्र में, निगम के क्षेत्र धन देने का प्रयत्न किया और व्यक्तिगत कर में और उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी की है, बजट का समर्थन ही किया जाना चाहिए । हमको उनका आभारी होना चाहिए कि ऐसे संकट के समय में भी उन्होंने जनता के भार को कुछ हलका करने का प्रयत्न किया है ।

जो मूल्यों में चिन्ताजनक वृद्धि हो रही है उसका हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर बड़ा दबाव पड़ रहा है । विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में कठिनाई होती जा रही है साथ ही साथ विभिन्न परियोजना में जो रुपया खर्च किया गया है उनमें उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है इसलिए हमारी मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती जा रही है । चालू योजना में जो विकास हो पाया है उसको संतोषजनक नहीं कहा जा सकता, और हमारी जो बैलेंस आफ पेमेंट की स्थिति

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

है वह भी संतोषजनक नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में, जैसा कि आर्थिक समीक्षा में कहा गया है, इस बजट को बनाते समय इन चार पांच बातों पर ध्यान रखा गया है :

(क) कृषि जन्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन में तत्काल वृद्धि,

(ख) प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में गैर सरकारी पूंजी लगाए जाने को प्रोत्साहन,

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र की प्रायोजनाओं के कार्य में सुधार,

(घ) मुद्रा और राजस्व के क्षेत्र में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक नियंत्रण,

(ङ) निर्यात में जोरदार वृद्धि और उन आयातों में, जिनके लिए वित्त की व्यवस्था सहायता कार्यक्रम और विदेशी निवेश कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत न की जाती हो, अत्यधिक कमी करना, और

(च) अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण की व्यवस्था में सुधार।

अब हम इन ६–७ कसौटियों पर इस बजट को कसते हैं तो हम इसको असंतोषजनक नहीं कह सकते।

इस सम्बन्ध में पहली बात जिसका मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूं वह है मूल्य। यह बात सही है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री ने पिछले कई वर्षों में राजस्व सम्बन्धी और मुद्रा सम्बन्धी कई कार्यवाइयां की हैं जिससे उन्होंने सोचा था कि मूल्यों को रोक सकेंगे, लेकिन हमें मालूम है कि इन सब कार्रवाइयों के बावजूद वे मूल्य को रोक नहीं सके हैं और आज हमारी जनता मूल्य के बढ़ जाने के कारण अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयों में पड़ गयी है और उसे अनेक प्रकार की असुविधाएं हो गयी हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में भी हमारे देश की जनता क्यों इतने कर भार को संभाले हुए है और क्यों हर बार कर लगाने वाली पार्टी का आम चुनावों में समर्थन करती है, इस पर हमें गौर करना चाहिए। इस देश की जनता पढ़ी लिखी नहीं है, फिर भी उसकी साधारण बुद्धि जबरदस्त है, वह समझती है कि अगर आज की पीढी ने त्याग नहीं किया, अगर आज की पीढ़ी ने कष्ट नहीं उठाया, असुविधाओं को नहीं झेला तो आगे आने वाली संतानों को सुख और सम्पन्नता नहीं मिल सकेगी। इसीलिए बार बार कर लगाते रहने पर भी जनता कांग्रेस पार्टी का आम चुनावों में समर्थन करती है। इसका जबरदस्त कारण यही है कि जनता यह भली भांति समझती है कि अगर आज की पीढ़ी कष्ट नहीं झेलेगी तो उसकी संतान को सुख नहीं होगा। जनता जानती है कि अगर आज उस पर कर नहीं लगाए जाएंगे तो आने वाली पीढ़ी को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसीलिए जनता कांग्रेस पार्टी का समर्थन करती है। इसी कारण आज कई वर्षों से साधारण जनता ने कर भार को संभाल रखा है और आज आप ने उनकी जो मदद की है उसके लिए वह कृतज्ञ हैं। लेकिन जो निम्न श्रेणी के लोग हैं उनको किसी खास प्रकार की सहायता नहीं मिली है। कपड़े पर जो कर घटाया गया है उससे उनको कुछ सहायता मिली है, लेकिन बाकी चीजों पर जो आपने उत्पादन शुल्क घटाया है उसका असर साधारण जनता तक नहीं पहुंचा है। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि निम्न श्रेणी की जनता मध्य निम्न श्रेणी की जनता और निम्नतम श्रेणी की जनता के ऊपर जो कर का भार है इसको घटाना चाहिए। इन लोगों से सम्बंधित एक चीज पर उन्होंने कर घटाने की बात सोची थी लेकिन उस कर को घटा नहीं सके। वह चीज है केरोसीन तेल जो कि आज भी, नाना प्रकार के प्रकाश के साधनों के होते हुए भी, देश की लाखों और करोड़ों झोंपड़ियों

में ढिबरियों में जलता है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर माननीय वित्त मंत्री लाल किरोसिन के तेल पर कुछ कर घटा सकें और इसकी घोषणा कर सकें तो हिन्दुस्तान की यह जनता सचमुच में, चाहे थोड़ा सा ही सही, उनके बजट का समर्थन कर सकेगी ।

एक बात जिसकी तरफ कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है वह यह है कि हमने जो रुपया जनता से करों के रूप में वसूल करके सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में लगाया है, उससे जितना मुनाफा होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं हो रहा है, उससे जितना पैसा सरकारी खजाने में आना चाहिए था वह नहीं आ रहा है । इसकी तरफ मैं भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा ।

हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं वे स्थापित किए जाने चाहिये थे और उनमें उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि होनी चाहिये, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके काम की बराबर देखभाल और समालोचना होती रहनी चाहिये ताकि इन कारखानों में हम जो जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई की पूंजी लगाते हैं उससे उचित मुनाफा हो । इस पर पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये । इन कारखानों के खर्च में कमी किस प्रकार की जाये इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये । मेरा विचार है कि कई खर्चों को कम किया जा सकता है । ऐसा करके इनको आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये ।

एक बात की तरफ मैं और ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं । आप जानते हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर ऐसी अवस्था में है कि देश के विकास के काम में पूरा भाग ले सकता है । लेकिन उनको जो भी सुविधा दी जाती है उसको नाकाफी समझते हैं । उन्होंने एक ऐसा वातावरण देश में पैदा कर रखा है कि हम जो पैसा कारपोरेट सेक्टर में लगाते हैं वह कम है । हम देश के विकास का जो काम करते हैं उसका वे बराबर विरोध करते हैं । और वे लोग यह दिखाते हैं कि उनको इतनी रियायत देने पर भी बचत नहीं हो पाती और बचत नहीं होती इसलिये वे रुपये का निवेश कैसे करें । और अगर निवेश नहीं होगा तो देश का विकास कैसे हो सकता है । वे देश के विकास के लिए पूंजी लगाने में अपनी असमर्थता बताते हैं । दूसरी तरफ पबलिक सेक्टर में हम कारखाने खोलते हैं तो उनकी समालोचना करते हैं । वे स्वयं विकास के काम में सहयोग नहीं देते हैं और जब कोई काम पबलिक सेक्टर में खोला जाता है तो उसका विरोध करते हैं, उसकी समालोचना करते हैं । कहा नहीं जा सकता कि उनका मंशा क्या है । क्या वे देश के काम में सहयोग नहीं करना चाहते ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । इस देश के जो धनी और सम्पन्न लोग हैं जो कि पूंजी लगाने की अवस्था में हैं वे, जनता ने और संसद ने जो निर्णय किया है कि हम अपने देश में समानता की व्यवस्था कायम करेंगे, देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना करेंगे, उस निर्णय को सफल बनाने की दिशा में नहीं सोचते । वे इस बात को नहीं सोचते कि किस प्रकार वे देश का विकास करने में और देश को समाजवादी ढांचे पर लाने में सहायता कर सकते हैं । इसके विपरीत वे बराबर इस बात की मांग करते हैं कि उनको व्यापार में अधिक नफा कमाने में मदद की जाए । अभी जो दिल्ली में आल इंडिया फेडरेशन आफ चेम्बर्स औफ कमर्स एंड इन्डस्ट्रीज का सम्मेलन हुआ उसमें भी यही मांग की गयी । आज प्राइवेट सक्टर में जो उद्योग हैं उनकी सहायता करने के लिये अनेक कारपोरेशन स्थापित किये गये हैं, जैसे इंडियन फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन, स्टेट फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन, स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन और यूनिट ट्रस्ट आदि । ये संस्थायें प्राइवेट सेक्टर को पूंजी देती हैं । मैं इनका विरोधी नहीं हूं । लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि खेती के क्षेत्र में जहां क्रेडिट की बड़ी आवश्यकता

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

है, और जिस पर बजट बनाते समय बहुत जोर दिया गया है उसके लिये आपने सहायता देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। रिजर्व बैंक कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में कुछ मदद करता है, लेकिन वह एक महान संस्था है, उसके पास बहुत जिम्मेवारियां हैं। वह खेती के लिये और कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर के लिये जितने क्रेडिट की आवश्यकता है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं कर सकती। इसलिये मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है और संसद् में इस पर बार बार जोर दिया गया है कि वे खेती के लिये और कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को मदद देने के लिये एक अलग बैंक की स्थापना करें जिससे कि इस क्षेत्र को समय पर रुपया मिल सके। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि खेती के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाने में समय नहीं लगेगा। आज खेती के लिये जितने वित्त की आवश्यकता है वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। और कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को भी जिसे सहायता की आवश्यकता है वह उसे नहीं मिल पा रही है। उसके लिये एक अलग बैंक की स्थापना होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को खेतिहारों की आकस्मिक घटनाओं के कारण ग्रसित हो जाने पर भी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। यह आकस्मिक घटनायें कभी अनावृष्टि के रूप में होती हैं, कभी अतिवृष्टि के रूप में होती हैं तो कभी ओला पड़ने के रूप में होती हैं और खेतिहरों को उनसे बचाने के लिये जरूरी है कि एक देशव्यापी संगठन किया जाये। खेती की जो उपज हो उसका बीमा कराने के लिये कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। अगर कृषि उपज का बीमा करने की कोशिश की जाएगी तो जनता उसमें अधिक से अधिक पूंजी लगायेगी क्योंकि उसको यह विश्वास रहेगा कि अगर किसी वजह से, किसी आकस्मिक घटना के कारणवश हमारी उपज बर्बाद हो जायेगी तो उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति किसी हद तक हो जायगी और वह तबाह होने से बच सकेंगे।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार टैक्स वसूल करने की मशीनरी को अधिक मजबूत व सक्रिय बनाये। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है बावजूद इसके कि टैक्सों में कुछ कमी की गई है, यहां पर टैक्सों का जो स्तर है, चाहे वह व्यक्तिगत टैक्स हो या और कोई टैक्स, अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा यहां पर वह ऊंचा है और मंत्री महोदय ने भी इसको माना है कि हमारे टैक्स सब से ऊंचे हैं। लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि यहां पर धनी और अधिक धनवान हो रहे हैं और गरीब और अधिक गरीब होते चले जा रहे हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि जो टैक्स नियत किया गया है उस टैक्स की वसूली सख्ती से नहीं की जाती है। सरकार का जो संगठन है, टैक्स इकट्ठा करने की जो सरकारी मशीनरी है उसमें भी कमियां हैं। आज जरूरत उस संगठन को मजबूत बनाने की है और उसमें से कमियां दूर करने की है। जब तक सरकार अपनी टैक्स इकट्ठा करने की मशीनरी को बिलकुल दुरुस्त नहीं कर लेंगे टैक्सों को बढ़ाते जाने से कुछ विशेष होने वाला नहीं है। मेरा तो ख्याल है कि अगर सरकार मौजूदा टैक्सों को ही सख्ती के साथ वसूल करवा सके तो हिन्दुस्तान में और कोई टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी और विकास का काम ठीक प्रकार से सम्पन्न होता जायेगा। इसलिये जो टैक्स वसूल करने की मशीनरी है उसको ठीक करने की जरुरत है और उसमें से मौजूदा त्रुटियों को दूर कर देना चाहिये।

सरकार को देश में ऐसे इलाके जोकि पिछड़ और अविकसित हैं उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये और उनके विकास के लिय अधिक धनराशि की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिय। इसी तरह का एक पिछड़ा हुआ

इलाका हमारा उत्तरी बिहार का है वहां पर कोई भी उद्योग धंधे नहीं हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि उस इलाके का विकास कार्य सरकार तेजी के साथ अपने हाथ में ले और वहां पर उद्योग आदि स्थापित करे। न केवल उत्तरी बिहार बल्कि देश में जहां भी इस तरह के पिछड़े हुये और अविकसित क्षेत्र हों, उन इलाकों की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे और उन स्थानों पर उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करने चाहियें।

बस एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त किय दे रहा हूं। यह जो अभी कमेटी बिठाई गई थी महालोबीस कमेटी, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी और उसने उसमें कहा था कि बावजूद इस बात के कि सरकार बहुत सी कार्यवाहियां कर रही है फिर भी देश में जो आर्थिक असमानता है, आर्थिक विषमता है वह भारी असमानता अभी भी दूर नहीं हो पाई है। मैं उनकी रिपोर्ट के 73 वें पैरे को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :—

"Despite all the countervailing measures taken, which have been recounted above in the report, concentration of economic power in the private sector is more than what could be justified as necessary on functional grounds, and it exists both in a generalised and in a specific form."

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे संविधान की जो निदेशक नीति है, डाइरैक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स ओफ स्टेट पालिसी है उसको हर वित्त मंत्री को बजट बनाते समय अपने सामने रखना चाहिये ताकि वह यह देख सकें कि वे उस बजट को बनाते समय जो निर्देशक सिद्धान्त हैं उनको किस हद तक पूरा कर पा रहे हैं? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि जब बजट पेश किया जाय तो आर्थिक समीक्षा में जो हमारे कांस्टीटयूशन के अन्दर डाइरैक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स ओफ स्टेट पालिसी हैं उनका किस हद तक पालन किया गया है उसके संबंध में भी सरकार की तरफ से वक्तव्य आना चाहिये और अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो समझ में आ सकता है कि किस हद तक हमने संविधान के निर्देशो का पालन किया है। इन शब्दों के साथ जो बजट के प्रस्ताव है उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री जी जो निम्न श्रेणी के लोग हैं उनको राहत देने की व्यवस्था करें। अगर वित्त मंत्री ने जो करों में थोड़ी छूट दी है इस छूट को आप निम्न श्रेणी के लोगों तक पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो किरोसीन आयल, जो लाल मिट्टी का तेल है उस पर से डयूटी को हटा दें और आपके ऐसा करने से अभी निम्न श्रणो के लोगों को जो राहत या सहायता बहुत कम पहुंच पाती है उनको भी इससे राहत पहुंच सके। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ बजट प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करते हुये अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह (चन्दौली) : सभापति महोदय, मान्यवर वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट को बड़ी बुद्धिमानी से बनाया है। आलोचना से बचने तथा सहानुभूति प्राप्त करने की कला के ज्ञाता हैं। देखने में यह बड़ा आकर्षक है लेकिन भविष्य ही बता सकता है कि इसका लाभ सर्वसाधारण को होता है या नहीं। देश के जिस स्वरूप की हम कल्पना करते हैं, जिस समाज की हम रचना करना चाहते हैं, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति इस बजट से होती है या नहीं विचारणीय प्रश्न यही है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं उसकी पूर्ति इससे नहीं होती। हां सर्वसाधारण को सुविधा देने की दिशा में यह एक कदम है। यह शुभ लक्षण है और इसके लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। समाजवादी समाज की परिभाषा चाहे जो हो परन्तु देश चाहता है कि उसकी गरीबी दूर हो। गरीब अमीर का अन्तर समाप्त हो। चिकित्सा की सुविधा हो, बच्चों की शिक्षा का उचित प्रबन्ध हो। कृषि की उपज बढ़े। उपभोग

[श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह]

की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन देश में हो और सस्ती कीमत पर उपलब्ध हो ।

ग्राम पंचायत से लेकर केन्द्रीय सरकार तक अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का दृष्टिकोण बदले और वे अनुशासित हों । अधिकार की भावना का परित्याग कर सेवा भावना से प्रेरित हों ।

देश के नेताओं का भी कर्त्तव्य है कि वे देश में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करें कि इस की एकता बढ़े और देश समृद्धिशाली हो सके । उन को अवसर मिला है कि देश में चेतना पैदा करें । सदियों की गुलामी से दबी हुई आत्मा को जगा सकें, देश के करोड़ों नर नारियों को सन्देश दें कि देश का निर्माण हो रहा है उस में उनको हिस्सा बटाना है ताकि उसका विकास हो सके, दुनिया में उचित सम्मान मिल सके और इसकी सीमाओं की रक्षा हो सके । सब से बड़ा दोष जो आज आ रहा है वह अनुशासनहीनता का है । राजनीतिज्ञों में सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों में समान रूप से यह दोष फैल रहा है । यह बड़ा चिन्तनीय है । अगर देश में अनुशासन बनाय रखना है तो सब से पहले हमें अनुशासित रहना है । हम अगर अनुशासित नहीं हैं तो दूसरों को अनुशासित नहीं रख सकते । दूसरा दोष जो आ रहा है वह यह है कि हम अपनी बात सुनाने की ज्यादा कोशिश करते हैं और दूसरों की बात हम सुनना कम पसन्द करते हैं । उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि प्लानिंग कमिशन अपना ब्लू प्रिंट, योजना बनाता तो है ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये लेकिन ग्रामीण लोग क्या चाहते हैं उसको वह सुनन पसन्द नहीं करता है । यह देश का बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है । प्लानिंग दरअसल नीचे से होनी चाहिये । ग्रामीण लोग क्या कहते हैं, किसान लोग क्य कहते हैं, उसको सुनने की ज्यादा आवश्यकता है ।

यह मैं नहीं कहता कि यह दोष हमारी पार्टी में नहीं है । यह दोष हमारी पार्टी में भी है लेकिन कम है जबकि विरोधी दलों में यह बहुत अधिक है । उनमें अनुशासन-हीनता आ रही है । अब इस समय यहां पर देखें कि विरोधी दल वाले गायब हैं । जब उन्हें अपनी बात सुनानी होती है तो वे चले आते हैं लेकिन दूसरों की बात वे सुनना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं ।

समाजवादी समाज बनाने के लिये इन सब बुराइयों को दूर करना होगा । देश में समाजवादी समाज बनाने के लिये समाज को बनाना होगा । जब तक समाज का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठता तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता और भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं हो सकता है । भ्रष्टाचार का आकार बड़ा व्यापक है और सभी भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने की बात करते हैं । जो भ्रष्टाचार है वह भी दूसरों को भ्रष्टा-चारी कहता है और जो भ्रष्टाचारी नहीं है उसके लिये तो कहने की बात ही है और उसे तो कहना ही चाहिये । अभी अभी विरोधी दलों की तरफ के दो, एक व्यक्तियों ने कहा कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ रहा है । मैं यह कहता हूं कि सरकार भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने में समर्थ है और वह इसे दूर करना चाहती है लेकिन क्या विरोधी दल वाले भी भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने में सहायता कर रहे हैं ? भ्रष्टाचार केवल आर्थिक नहीं होता । भ्रष्टाचार सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक तीनों होता है । आर्थिक भ्रष्टाचार तो साफ़ है । सामाजिक भ्रष्टाचार गलत, अनैतिक व अवांछनीय तौर पर अपना व्यक्तिगत लाभ करना है । या धन एकत्र करना है । यह सब भ्रष्टाचार में आता है । ये सब बातें भ्रष्टाचार में सम्मिलित हैं । यदि कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी चीज की चोरी करता है और कोई अन्य व्यक्ति चोरी के उस माल का उपयोग करता है,

तो ये दोनों बातें भ्रष्टाचार के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। विरोधी दल भ्रष्टाचार की बात करता है, लेकिन आफ़िसिज़ से जो फ़ाइलें गायब होती हैं, वह उन का इस्तेमाल करता। वकील लोग जानते होंगे कि चोरी करना और चोरी का माल हज़्म करना दोनों चोरी की दफ़ा—दफ़ा ३७९—के अन्तर्गत आते हैं : भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने के लिये यह ज़रूरी है कि हम स्वतः अनुशासित हों और उस के बाद ही हम दूसरों को, चाहे वे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों या कोई अन्य हों, अनुशासन में रहने की आशा कर सकते हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि भ्रष्टाचार के कारणों को दूर किया जाये। अगर हम उन कारणों को दूर नहीं करते, तो फिर हम भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त नहीं कर सकते। भ्रष्टाचारी कई किस्म के होते हैं। सरकारी कर्मचारियों में भ्रष्टाचारियों की तीन श्रेणियां हैं। एक तो वे लोग हैं, जिन का वेतन कम है और जो अपने परिवार की शिक्षा और चिकित्सा का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकते। लिहाज़ा वे किसी तरह से, जायज़ और नाजायज़ तरीके से, रुपया लेने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो कम वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उन के वेतन में वृद्धि की जाये। उन को इतना वेतन दिया जाये कि वे अपनी और अपने परिवार की परिवरिश कर सकें। तभी उन में से भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो सकता है।

एक किस्म के भ्रष्टाचारी वे हैं, जिनकी भ्रष्टाचार में रुचि है और चाहे जिस तरीके से हो, वे रुपया लेने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को सख्त सज़ा देनी चाहिये। आज बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि अच्छे कामों का पुरस्कार और ख़राब कामों की सज़ा नहीं है और यह भी एक कारण है, जिस से भ्रष्टाचार ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। मैंने यह बात इस लिए कही है कि ब्लैक मनी आख़िर ब्लैक मनी है और जिस के पास ऐसा धन है, वह दंडित होना चाहिये। वित्त मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में रुपया जमा करने के लिए जो तीन महीने की अवधि दी है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह उचित नहीं है। चूंकि एक व्यक्ति ने गलत तरीके से रुपया कमाया है, इसलिये वह ब्लैक मनी है और उसे उसका डिस्क्लोज़र करना चाहिये और अगर वह नहीं करता है, तो उस को सख्त सज़ा देनी चाहिये।

तीसरी श्रेणी में वे भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचार करना तो नहीं चाहते, लेकिन जिन लोगों को अपना काम निकालना होता है और जिन को तरीके मालूम हैं, वे उन को भ्रष्ट कर देते हैं। ऐसे लोगों में पूंजीपति आते हैं।

एक-आध मेम्बरों ने प्राईवेट सैक्टर की बड़ी दुहाई दी और पब्लिक सैक्टर के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि वह कामयाब नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में फ़ैक्टरियों का खोलना सिद्धान्ततः ठीक है। अगर उस में कोई ख़राबी है, प्रशासन सम्बन्धी कोई ख़राबी है, तो उसे दूर करना चाहिये। पूंजी का एकत्रीकरण समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिए बड़ा घातक है और पूंजी का एकत्रीकरण इस देश में राजनीति को ख़रीद लेगा। इस लिए मैं इस निश्चित मत का हूं कि अगर समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था की स्थापना करनी है और देश से भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाना है, तो पूंजी का एकत्रीकरण नहीं होना चाहिये।

अच्छा समाज कैसे बने, योजना आयोग ने इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। यह बात मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि जो समाज बनाने का काम है, वह इस देश की

[श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह]

शिक्षण संस्थाओं का है और योजना आयोग ने इस देश की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित और सुनियोजित योजना नहीं बनाई है। यह शिक्षण संस्थाओं का काम होता है कि वे देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार नागरिकों को तैयार करें। जैसे उद्योग से निकली हुई, उद्योग में उत्पादित, वस्तुओं की यदि खपत न हों सके और वे वस्तुयें देश की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप न हों, तो वे बेकार हो जायेंगी। वैसे ही इन ज्ञान के उद्योगों से अर्थात शिक्षणसंस्थाओं में अगर ऐसे नागरिकों का उत्पादन न हो सका, जिन की देश को जरूरत है, तो वे सब बेकार साबित होंगे और समाज को अग्राह्य हो जायेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है।

शिक्षकों की दयनीय स्थिति से सभी लोग लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं। हमारी स्टेट, यू० पी०, में शिक्षकों ने परीक्षाओं का बहिष्कार किया है। सरकार ने भी उन का बहिष्कार कर दिया है कि अगर वे काम नहीं करते, तो कोई बात नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बहिष्कार का इलाज बहिष्कार नहीं है। शिक्षक बहिष्कार करने के लिए इस कारण मजबूर हुए कि सरकार ने तमाम संस्थाओं और वर्गों की आदत बिगाड़ दी है कि अगर वे हड़ताल करें, पिकेटिंग करें, धरना दें, तभी वह उन की बात सुनती है, तो फिर शिक्षकों के लिए रास्ता क्या है। शिक्षकों के लिए दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है, जिस से वे अपनी मांगों को सरकार के सामने रख सकें। उन लोगों को परीक्षाओं में इनविजिलेटर का काम करने और कापियां जांचने से धन मिलता था। उस धन का नुक्सान कर के भी अपनी मांगों को सरकार के सामने रखने के लिए उन्होंने परीक्षाओं का बहिष्कार किया है। मैं सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूं कि अब भी समय है कि सोचें, शिक्षण संस्थाओं तथा शिक्षकों की उपेक्षा भविष्य में बड़ी महंगी सिद्ध होगी। यदि सरकार देश में अच्छे नागरिक तैयार करना चाहती है और देश का स्तर ऊंचा उठाना चाहती है, तो शिक्षण संस्थाओं की तरफ ध्यान दें और शिक्षकों की मांगों की पूर्ति करें। वित्त मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह इस बजट में अतिरिक्त धन की व्यवस्था कर के हर एक स्टेट में शिक्षकों के वेतन में जो कमी है, और महंगाई के कारण उन की जो अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है, उस की पूर्ति करें।

शिक्षा कैसी हो, इस की भी एक योजना तैयार करने की जरूरत है। देश में शिक्षा का माध्यम एक हो, पाठय-पुस्तकें एक हों और निश्चित पद्धति से समूचे देश में शिक्षा का माध्यम राष्ट्र-भाषा हो। मैंने यह बात इस लिये कही है कि अगर शिक्षा की एक प्रणाली राष्ट्र भाषा के माध्यम से सारे देश में नहीं रखी जाती है, तो देश की एकता नहीं रह सकती है। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह यह दावा कर सकती है कि सीमा के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान तथा चीन के साथ हमारा जो झगड़ा चल रहा है, क्या स्कूलों में सही नक्शों और एटलसों के द्वारा उस के सम्बन्ध में बच्चों को सही जानकारी कराई जा रही है। क्या वे मेप्स और एटलस सही हैं ?

आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि सारे देश में एक किस्म की शिक्षा हो। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा का माध्यम राष्ट्र-भाषा हो, क्योंकि मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि जब तक राष्ट्र-भाषा शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं होगी, तब तक हमारे देश में एकता नहीं हो सकती है। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के नागरिकों की

योग्यता का आधार अंग्रेजी नहीं हो सकता है। अंग्रेजी ने जन्म दिया है ऐसे लोगों को, जो अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं, अंग्रजी में गाली देते हैं, अंग्रेजी में हंसते हैं और कौन जानता है, शायद वे रोते भी अंग्रेजी में होंगे। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अंग्रजी विदेशियों ने हम पर थोपी है और उस के कारण हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास रुक रहा है। हमारे देश की तमाम भारतीय भाषायें एक माला के समान हैं और उस माला में हिन्दी को सुमेर का स्थान मिला है। अगर इन भाषाओं को अंग्रेजी रूपी राहु और केतु से ग्रसने से बचा दिया जाये, तो तमाम भारतीय भाषायें चंद्रमा की तरह और हिन्दी सूर्य की तरह समूचे देश को प्रकाश देंगी।

दक्षिण में भाषा को ले कर जो कुछ हुआ, उस की जितनी भी निन्दा की जाये थोड़ी है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम अंग्रेजी नहीं चाहत हैं। हम यह भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी सहभाषा हो। अंग्रेजी को हटा कर कोई भी एक भारतीय भाषा हिन्दी के साथ सहभाषा बना दी जाये और उस भाषा का चूनाव अहिन्दी-भाषी प्रदेशों वाले करें त्रिभाषा फ़ार्मूला के अन्तर्गत एक राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी, दूसरी वह सहभाषा, जिस को अहिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों के लोग चुनें और तीसरी, उस प्रदेश की अपनी भाषा को रखा जाये। यदि आज हम इस त्रिभाषाभाष फार्मुले को अनिवार्य करें और सहभाषा किसी दूसरी भाषा को बनावें तो चौदह साल के बाद ऐसे नागरिक हमें मिल सकेंगे जो तीनों भाषाओं को जानने वाले होंगे।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : दूसरों को तो 30–30, 40–40 और 50–50 मिनट दिये गये हैं और मुझे दस पंद्रह मिनट ही क्या मिलेंगे ? दस मिनट तो और दीजिये। मैं तो कभी-कभी बोलता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : कांग्रेस के बहुत से मैम्बर बोलने वाले हैं इस वास्ते पंद्रह मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं मिल सकता है।

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : दस मिनट तो और....

सभापति महोदय : आर्गुमेंट से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आप जल्दी खत्म कर दें।

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विवादों में पड़ कर हम असली बातों को भूल जाते हैं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ग्रामीणों की अधिक सुविधायें प्रदान की जायें, उनकी उपज कैसे बढ़े इसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये। अभी हाल ही में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक पटेल आयोग गया था। उसने चार जिलों जिलों का दौरा किया था। दूसरे जिलों की विकास की जनायें तो दूर रही इन चार जिलों में भी विकास का कार्य नहीं हो सका है। मेरा निवेदन है कि तमाम दुनिया भर की फाइलों और कागजों में उलझे न रह कर आप दहातों में बिजली दें, उपज की सुविधायें प्रदान करें, खाद बीज आदि दें, सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध करें ताकि उनका विकास हो सके।

अब मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बारे में एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां एक मूसाखांड का बांध बना है। उसमें बरसात में पानी रोका जाएगा। यहां से कुछ पानी बिहार को भी दिया जाएगा और हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की जो नहरें हैं उनका भी विस्तार हो चुका ह। लेकिन रेलवे ने अभी तक साइफन ब्रिजेज को नहीं बनाया है। मुझे डर है कि अगर इसको नहीं किया गया तो चार सौ मील लम्बी

[श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह]

नहरों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा और पचास हजार एकड़ भूमि को पानी नहीं मिल सकेगा। इस वास्ते इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

एक और बात कह कर के समाप्त करता हूं। यह, रामनगर के सम्बन्ध में है। रामनगर में वहां के महाराजा ने जल-कर माफ कर दिया था, पानी मफ्त दिया जाता था। यह विलीनीकरण के पहले की बात है। विलीनीकरण क समय सेंटर के गृह मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि महाराजा ने जो सुविधायें दे रखी हैं, वहां के नागरिकों को जो सहूलितें दे रखी हैं, उनकी अपनी प्रजा के प्रति जो भावनायें थीं। उनका आदर किया जाएगा। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर यह जिम्मेदारी डाली गई थी कि जलकल को दुर्ग से बाहर वह कर दे। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी तरफ से ऐसा न करके पांच लाख रुपया कर्ज के रूप में दिया। अब जल कर लगा कर कर्ज की वसूली की बात हो रही है। यह नहीं लगना चाहिये। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह इस में हस्तक्षेप करे। जो आश्वासन दिये गये थे उनका अक्षरश: पालन होना चाहिये।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने वाराणसी के आगमन पर यह अश्वासन दिया था कि बनारस और रामनगर के बीच गंगा में पोन्टून ब्रिज बनाया जाएगा और इस तरह से रामनगर को वाराणसी से जोड़ दिया जाएगा। इस आश्वासन की भी, मैं चाहता हूं, शीघ्र पूर्ति हो।

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I at the outset congratulate the Finance Minister for creating a healthy psychological atmosphere in the country which was, one, felt, continuously deteriorating year after year whenever the budget was presented.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Sir, I would like to bring to your notice and on record that the Opposition are not doing their duty by the nation. Under these circumstances, we may be permitted to reduce the quorum to 20 so that the work of the House may continue.

Mr. Chairman: I will convey your request to the Speaker.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : कांग्रेस वाले ही क्या कोरम नहीं रख सकते हैं ? क्यों उनको अपोजीशन वालों पर इस मामले में निर्भर रहना चाहिये ?

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): There are many Congress Members present.

Mr. Chairman: Generally, each Member is interested in his own speech; that is the trouble.

Dr. Melkote: Sir, I was saying that I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for creating a healthy psychological atmosphere in the country which, one was feeling, was deteriorating year after year on the presentation of the budget. For the first time one has seen that the country can go on without further taxation. The relief that has been given has created a good atmosphere in the industrial and richer classes. Recently we had the FICCI meeting where the industrialists protested and said that further relief ought to be given to them. Yes, they would always demand that and it was also correct for the Finance Minister to tell them that no further relief could be given to them. In fact, if any relief had to b given, it is to the common man and not so much to the industrialist or the richer classes.

There is one aspect of the question which I want to bring to the notice of

the House, and it is this. Since the beginnig of the First Plan, the amount of expenditure each year was some where about Rs. 400 crores. Today we are spending about Rs. 2,000 crores, which is five times more. This should have created a climate where in the employment opportunities should have gone up considerably. It is the working class that has produced all this wealth. Because of this heavy taxation, whenever the Finance Minister goes outside India, he is able to say that th common man of India is feeling the pinch because our country is the highest taxed nation. Whenever he goes to the foreign countries with a begging bowl seeking aid he is in a position to tell them that we have taxed our people to the maximum.

We want to maintain democracy. Our people are uneducated but they are getting educated. Un employment and poverty with education creates a kind of revolution. Under these circumstances, if conditions are not created in the country which would give more employment in a democratic setup, things would go out of control. That is why more aid is sought and more is flowing into this country.

If, on the other hand, we give more relief to the industrial class, people outside would say that the economic position of India is getting better and therefore, considerable help is not now needed from outside. That is a point which the Finance Minister has to keep in mind while giving relief to industrialists.

From the point of view of the common man, except for a little relief in the shape of less income-tax which also does not affect the ordinary working class people or the agriculturists, only some small mercies have been shown in the case of cycle-parts or rubber goods. Otherwise, the common man has not got any relief whatsoever. To that extent, he is feeling that this budget has not given him much of rlief.

There is an acute feeling in the country that the prices are going up and the wages have not kept pace with them. Now food is not easily available. No doubt the price structure of food has come down a little at present. But this happens every year during this season. Whether the prices would come down further, not to the detriment of the agriculturist class but to the relief of the common man, it has to be seen. It is a general feautre that between June and September|October the prices sore so high that the common man feels the pinch. Even though we are getting so much of foodgrains from foreign countries and our agricultural production this year is better than that of last year, whether we will be able to hold the price line is another question. At the same time, if there is a steep fall in prices millions of peasants would again blame the Government. So, I would say that the prices should be held at this level and whatever relief has to be given should be given to the working class, particularly the industrial class.

As I have mentioned earlier, during the First Plan over a period of five years we could not spend even Rs. 2,000 crores. Now, by the end of the Third Plan, we are spending Rs. 2,000 crores each year itself. If all this wealth has been produced, it is certainly not merely by machinery or by money; it is the working class that has produced all this wealth. If the Industrial class asks for relief, the working class has also an equal, if not better, right to demand for more relief. But no relief has been given to the working class. Take the question of bonus. What is happening? When the the industrialist is asked to pay bonus to the workers they call bonus a deferred profit. We call it a deferred wage. What is the reason? Nowhere in India, for all these 17 years, the wage structure has come upto the standard of a living wage. By paying the workers a sub-standard wage the industry makes more money. If the industry has made a profit, it is at the sweat of labour and it is by paying less wage than what should have been

[Dr. Melkote]

paid. Therefore, it is a deferred wage that is demanded out of the socalled profit. The so-called bonus is not actually the bonus; it is a deferred wage that is demanded. The industrialist class gets the benefit towards depreciation and various other items like expansion of the industry and all those things. One does not know what happens to many of these things earmarked for use later. Year after year, that is not being carefully followed up. Now the Government have stepped in with their own auditors to check many of these things. Then there is an auditor on behalf of dividend holders themselves. But we the workers who work in the industrial field know what is happening, where corruption is and where leakages are taking place and so many other things. We have been demanding, on behalf of the workers, that an auditor should be appointed by us to look after our interest in this industry so that we can help the Government in pegging the loopholes. This is not permitted. I do not see how in a socialist Government, where the workers have produced all the wealth that is being produced, the workers are not taken into confidence. How could they put in better work? How could they produce more? The idea of more productivity is there. We, on behalf of the INTUC, say that there should be more production and all that because ultimately if more goods are produced goods go round in larger quantity to their benefit. We people believe in it. But whilst we believe in productivity schemes, it is only the industrial class that get the benefit out of this. The working class naturally feel frustrated and they begin to protest. In this atmosphere, when such things are happening how could productivity go up? Sir, it is unfortunate that after the death of our late Prime Minister, we have had two No-Confidence motions this year. There are people in the country who still feel.....

Shri Dharmalingam (Tiruvannamalai): This is an important gentral budget discussion. There should be quorum at least.

Mr. Chairman: He need not insist on it. Let him conclude his speech.

Shri Tyagi: Look at the spectacle of the Opposition benches!

Dr. Melkote: We have had two No-Confidence motions here. There are people in our country who are not loyal to the country itself. They feel that India is still not independent. They are still trying to subvert the Government and the democratic set-up. It is these people who create trouble continuously. The unity that was forged at the time of Chinese aggression may fritter away and may cause trouble in India so that our enemies on the border may look to what is happening inside India and may take advantage of it. This is what they desire. This is certainly not at all good. This situation should not be allowed to persist. And even here it is the working class that has stood firmly by the side of the Government. May I mention what happened in the defence industry itself? We, on behalf of the INTUC, told the defence workers in the ordnance factories, "This is a period of emergency and you should not put in any demand for bettering your conditions of life at this juncture." All these three years, we have not put in any demand whatsoever. We have been working continuously. We said that we do not want any holiday. But the management said, "At least, you take one holiday."

—one holiday is given once a fortnight. But then we asked, "Why do you want to give us holidays? We want to produce more so that the jawans on the front may get the necessary materials quickly." And the management said, it is not the human machinery that is broken but it is the ordinary machine that is breaking

down and that it needs repairs, oiling and cleansing and therefore a holiday has got compulsorily to be given. That is how the workers have been working continuously in this industry. What is the result? People, high-ups, the teachers go on a strike; the gazetted officers of the LIC go on strike and somebody else like the doctors go on strike. An atmosphere is being created in the country that unless there is a strike, no demand will be conceded. Here, we go on slogging and producing all the materials for the jawans and still the Government does not appear to be considering what should be paid to us. Is it necessary to bring all this to the notice of the Government? The Government should look to what is happening to the working class, how they have been working and what incentives are being given to them.

16.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I was talking of the expenditure. May I point out that during these three Plans, the amount of money invested in the industries things comes to somewhere about Rs. 7000 crores? Out of this, nearly Rs. 2800 crores have been spent on the public sector industries. The private sector is expected to make a profit after paying the necessary taxes, such as wealth tax, corporate tax and several other taxes. But so far as the public sector is concerned, on which Rs. 2800 crores have been spent, it is not expected to pay any interest it has not paid any interest so far, and still it is not making any profit. We from the workers' side want the public sector to behave better and set an example to the private sector. On the railways themselves, nearly Rs. 1800 crores have been invested? And what a poor return we are getting from them? Similarly, there is the Sindri factory and other factories on which money has been invested. They are also not yielding good returns. So, we find that the public sector is not able to pay well. The industrial worker is working hard, would like to help the Government in producing more, but there appear to be leakages everywhere, and the machinery does not seem to be working properly; so, it is necessary for Government to look into the method of management and improve the situation so that the public sector pays adequately to plough back for further expansion of industries and for the progress of the country in that direction.

This is one aspect of the question which the working classes in the public sector undertakings have told me repeatedly. The Sindri factory is there, the Barauni Refinery is coming up and then there are the steel plants and so on. In many of these factories, the workers are now getting educated, and they are trying to understand the problems of the management and they would like to step in and try to help the Government, but the idea of improving labour-management relations, which has been tried in a very few industries is not working satisfactorily even in many of the public sector undertakings because the management does not desire to take the workers, even those who belong to the INTUC which is a patriotic democratic organisation and which wants to produce more, into its confidence and try to produce more.

The Finance Minister has to deal with many aspects of this question. On the one side is the Minister in charge of Industry; on the other side is the Minister in charge of Labour. He should effect a proper co-ordination in this matter, and if he does so, he will be able to get more finances into his hands, and the progress that we should achieve may be achieved in a shorter time. It is from that point of view that I am mentioning these things. It is from this point of view that it is necessary for the Finance Minister to look into these various aspects and see what could be done to accelerate production.

[Dr. Melkote]

Then there is the question of unemployment. We have been expecting year after year that the unemployment problem would be tackled properly and there would be more and more employment, and unemployment would come down. In many of the advanced countries, instead of setting up many of the major industries in the cities, they disperse these industries over the whole country. But so far as India is concerned, in spite of the fact that there are backward areas, and there are several ancillary industries which have got to come in, and Government also are talking oftentimes of dispersal of industries, very little seems to have been done in this direction. Fresh employment potential seems to be drying up continuously. It is true that unfortunately we have to spend a lot of money on defence. But even so, even in defence, a number of industries are coming up. And yet the employment potential is not adequate. How long are the people going to wait for and starve themselves? There is the agricultural class, for instance. Incentives are given to the agriculturist to produce more. But what is the incentive given to the industrial class which is producing the various things? This is a question which should be looked into very seriously by the Finance Minister. In certain of the public sector undertakings at least, we can set up an organisation to co-ordinate the efforts and produce results which may be catching in other fields of activity, and if there are workers and organisations that are not doing their best towards increased production and productivity then they can be taken to task.

There is a good deal to say on behalf of the working classes. On behalf of the working class, I would like to submit that I assure the Finance Minister that we in the INTUC would like to work more and produce more and improve the productivity, but at the same time, I would make an appeal to Government that they should seriously give consideration to the different aspects of the question which I have enumerated, and give us relief.

17 hrs.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Sir, we are discussing a very clever Budget and I pay a tribute to its author. But what the country essentially needs is an honest budget on the part of the Government to provide a decent livelihood for the downtrodden. This, I am afraid, is conspicuous by its absence.

We are entertained every year to some kind of verbal jugglery in the name of budget. These high-sounding theories and philosophies of this unsocialistic Government of democratic pattern was not able to provide even the basic minimum of bread to the working men, the backbone of our country. Can anything be more shameful for a country like India with its vast potential for agriculture to be importing foodgrains from alien countries, even from an enemy country like Pakistan? The failure on the agricultural front is a fact accepted even by the Government. After all, what was needed was fertiliser to raise the output and modern equipment to bring down the cost of cultivation. These they have not adequately provided; in fact, they fall much short of the actual demand even today. But what is more shocking is the woeful negligence of Government to execute irrigation works in a planned manner. I am afraid even the vitally important basic need of irrigation for agricultural output was not properly appreciated by Government.

By way of illustration, I will give two instances. In my district of

Salem, the farmers who have their lands on the river banks of Kaveri wanted to pump the water for agricultural purposes. This was being objected to by the Tamil Nad Government, God knows for what reason. Even if all the farmers on the riverside were permitted to take the water, the quantity they may consume may not exceed that which may get evaporated before the river reaches the Bay of Bengal. I am sure the ocean won't get angry with the Government for not allowing the Kaveri to flow into it fully. The farmers did not want any financial assistance from Government either.

Then there is another ingenious scheme worked out even during the British days, known as the Thirumanimuthar project. We know that any irrigation scheme will have to reconcile with a certain quantity of water flowing unutilised into the sea, especially during monsoon time. This scheme was designed to use that kind of overflowing water. The Mettur Dam usually reaches the overflowing point at least once in an year. Letting the water into Thirumanimuthar and Ponniar, the whole lot of lakes in five taluqs could be filled which will assure water supply to thousands of acres, at least, for one good harvest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Speeches should not be read. Only reference can be made to notes.

Shri S. Kandappan: That is what I am doing. I have naturally to take precautions when I am compelled to speak in a language which is not my mother tongue.

Shri Tyagi: Is he discussing the State Government's activities or the Central Government?

Shri S. Kandappan: I am coming to that.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: The Finance Minister belongs to his State.

Shri S. Kandappan: Now all these lands are almost vacant all round the year, the agriculturists seeking their individual livelihood by other means. The cost of this scheme, as worked out by the State Government recently, would not exceed Rs. 10 crores. But it would, I am sure, when it bears fruit, save some foreign exchange to the Central Government.

Now, after the recent food crisis, an atmosphere was created and we were given to understand that top priority would be given to minor irrigation schemes. I earnestly hope that the atmosphere is still there, not vitiated, and small but very useful projects like the one I have described will be taken up in the near future by the Central Government itself without waiting for the State. I say this because when I brought this particular matter to the notice of Dr. K. L. Rao, the Minister in charge of Irrigation at the Centre, he gave me to undertsand that the Centre wanted to take up the scheme in the Third Plan itself but that the State Government preferred some other scheme in its place and thought that this one could wait. I do not know whether there was any politics involved in this at the State level,.....

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Of course.

Shri Kandappan:....but I urge upon the Centre to take up the scheme in the interests of raising the output of foodgrains. I now come to an important aspect, which is naturally expected from me I think. There is an item of expenditure in the Budget as on all previous budgets, I should say a sort of all-pervading devil causing great damage to the unity of this country. Though it is not specifically mentioned anywhere, we know very well that every Central Government Ministry was compelled to accommodate Hindi even at the cost of administrative efficiency and expediency. It is being justified on the plea that it

[Shri Kandappan]

is a constitutional obligation. The respect shown by the party in power to the Constitution is almost notorious. Neither was the Constitution sacrosanct, nor was the incorporation of the language clause into it honourable. This vital language provision with disastrous potentialities was safely put into the Constitution with the help of the President's casting vote, and not with a two-third or even substantial majority. There are representative bodies in the world where even an ordinary Bill will fail to get passage if it secures only a tie vote.

I should like my Hindi friends to realise, and it is high time they did, that it is not an obligation on the part of the non-Hindi people to study Hindi. Rather, it is a concession given to the Hindi people by the non-Hindi population that Hindi enjoys a position superior to that of other Indian languages. If they appreciate this, I think the language problem can be settled amicably.

But, unfortunately for us, the Government is headed by an arch Hindi fanatic, and the following lines from an article by a university professor indicates unambiguously the thinking of the protoganists of Hindi. I quote:

> "Hindi as its very name implies, is the natural *lingua franca* of Hind or the representative common national language of the whole of India, just as English is of England, French of France, Great Russian of Russia and North Chinese of China."

Can therebe anything more fantastic than this arrogant assertion and claim for Hindi?

If the Government really do not want such pre-eminence for Hindi superseding the rightful place due to other languages, may I know what prevents the Government from conducting its postal and even railway administration in Tamil in the Tamil Nad area? Why not issue cards, covers, money order forms etc., as it was once done during Dr. Subbarayan's time, in Tamil? Where is the necessity for Hindi sign boards in the post offices and railway stations situated in Tamil Nad? Why repeat the much-loathed word—with due respect to Hindi, I should say that it is a fact in Tamil Nad—"Akashvani" day in and day out in All India Radio, when we have got our own sonorous "Vanoli"?

The recent popular upsurge that is still simmering in Tamil Nad is not due to some misunderstanding or incendiary leadership or failure on the part of the State Government to impose Hindi. Dr. Subbarayan has correctly pointed out the sentiments of the Tamilians in his Dissenting Note to the Official Language Commission Report, and I would like the House to take note of his words. He said:

> "It has already been evident that Tamil people resent the imposition of Hindi on them and resent much more the undue haste with which it is sought to be imposed, and in preference to English which is a world language and which they have already learnt to good advantage in all spheres of knowledge.
>
> "They naturally feel that there is no reason why they should give up a first class language which they have ready in their hands in preference to an ill-developed second class instrument."

These are the words of the late lamented Dr. Subbarayan.

No sane person could really blame the Tamilians for inheriting a rich language and literature. Perhaps Tamil is the only example in history of an ancient classical tongue which

has survived as a spoken language for a period of over 2500 years with its basic structure remaining almost in tact during this long period. Another important tendency of Tamil is to eschew Sanskrit which is quite in contrast to the tendency shown by the other Indian languages. Any student of Tamil will tell you this and even a cursory view of the monumental work, '*A comparative grammar of the Dravidian languages*' by Rev. Coldwell will convince anybody who has any doubt on this point. Everywhere in India, Sanskrit occupies a unique place in Hindu religious ceremonies, but not so in Tamil Nad. For a proper and better appreciation of these facts, let me quote a few linguists about how they felt and regarded Tamil. "Tamil is the most highly cultivated language and possesses the richest stores of indigenous literature," says Max Muller, the well-known German scholar of Sanskrit. Again, "No language combines greater force with equal brevity than Tamil and it may be asserted that no common speech is more close and philsophic in its expression as an exponent of the mind than the same," says Rev. Percival. I am quoting all this not because I want to show the grandeur of Tamil but to just prove why the Tamilians feel zealous over their language. I will refrain from quoting further.

I think the House would appreciate to some extent at least the feelings over this language issue, particularly in Tamil Nad: It may not be visible in other parts of the South or in Bengal to that extent as much as it is in Tamil Nad. There is an important reason and that is why I explained it. Tamil Nad opposed Hindi even in 1937, when there was no DMK and people like me were only 4-5 years old. Rajaji is accused of not favouring Hindi. Hon. Members should try to understand what had happened when he made the study of Hindi compulsory in 1937. Though his Ministry was a popular one, his Government was attacked with all vehemence and there were picketings in front of schools and people courted arrests. It is recent history. Inspite of his characteristic adamancy, people carried the day with them and there were two casualties, Thazhamuthu and Natarajan and the Ministry was forced to resign. Then, there was a second move to make Hindi compulsory in the year 1946 but there was strong opposition for that also. In spite of the best efforts on the part of the State Government, the circumstances were so compelling that the move was given up after three years. Then, on 2nd May, 1950, the State Government again issued an order making Hindi compulsory in schools. The people did not slacken their attack and his third attempt was nipped in the bud. Within two months, that order was withdrawn. After this, better wisdom prevailed on the State Government and they refrained from making the study of Hindi compulsory in the schools. For this, I should not blame the State Government or nobody, I think, could blame the State for that. I earnestly hope that the same light and wisdom will dawn upon the Centre also, and check further casualties of precious lives. I hope and wish our Home Minister, Shri Nanda, will not be haunted by his national commitments, a funy thing to say, on the face of the Government's dismal failure to provide even the bare minimum of living to the poverty-stricken masses of this holy land.

Shri H. V. Koujalgi (Belgaum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the budget. I must first thank the Finance Minister for presenting a surplus budget for the year 1965-66. It is gratifying to note that there are no new taxes; on the other hand, the common man and the middle-class man will be relieved of some personal taxes and also some excise duties have been removed; certain articles have been exempted from excise duties.

[Shri H. V. Koujalgi]

Here, I may bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that the excise duty on kerosene oil may also be removed, since kerosene oil is a commodity which is used by almost all the villagers in the rural areas. This point has been stressed by many speakers who have spoken earlier, and I think the Finance Minister will pay some attention to this demand.

I also congratulate the Finance Minister on the steps that he has taken to unearth black money. It is this black money which is responsible for the high prices of essential commodities and the hoarding of foodgrains. It is good that a few days back some Acts were amended by this august House and more powers were given to the income-tax authorities to unearth black money. The Finance Minister has finally given an opportunity to those merchants to surrender 60 per cent of their income, that is, this black money, so that they can start a fresh and honest life. I hope many of the merchants will take advantage of this concession given to them.

I also request the Finance Minister to take stern action against the hoarders and evaders of tax who will not take advantage of this concession and will who will be caught after the period is over. I also hope that the Finance Minister will inform this House after that period is over or at least during this budget session, the money that has been collected by this concession and also how the money is going to be utilised.

Sir, it is well known that sometime back there was an enormous rise in the price of foodgrains and essential commodities. The common man had to suffer a great deal. Fortunately we have a good harvest this year and the situation has eased to some extent. Apart from that, even today, the prices of foodgrains and essential commodities are still high. In my opinion in the coming months—June to November—the prices are likely to be very high. I request Government to be vigilant and to see that foodgrains and essential commodities are easily available and at the same time the prices do not go up.

It has been said on the floor of the House many times that agriculture should be given top priority. In spite of 17 years of independence we have not been able to be self-sufficient in foodgrains. Even today we are required to import foodgrains from foreign countries costing crores of rupees. Unfortunately agriculture has not been given top priority, as we speak on the floor of the House. The agriculturists do not get better seeds, cement and fertilisers as easily as they should. They have to go to the black-market even to get cement and fertilisers. Though taccavi loans are a sort of concession given to them, it is not easy for them to get it in time. To get a loan of Rs. 100 they have to spend about Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 by way of bribe. Many times they will have to go from their villages to the taluka office. Thus corruption is rampant in the revenue department and Government will have to pay special attention to see that taccavi loan is given to them liberally and easily, so that corruption is checked at least here, so that they can produce more. It is no use simply saying that we are giving the remunerative prices. Apart from that, they require cement, seeds, fertilisers, loans, etc. These things will have to be given to them liberally and when they need them.

The price of fertilisers is so high that sometimes it becomes difficult for the small cultivator to make use of it. I suggest some subsidy will have to be given to the small cultivators so that they can use fertilisers. Otherwise, it will be difficult for them to get it from the market.

Another thing which the cultivator requires is power. During the last 17 years we have not been able to supply as much power as possible in the

rural areas. Where there are wells, pump sets are not supplied at concessional rates. While it is very easy to get power for industrial purposes, it has become difficult to get power for agricultural purposes, even though we say that agriculture should be given top priority. The rate of power given for industrial purposes is cheaper than what is given for agricultural purposes. I submit that the rate of power for agricultural purposes should be on a very nominal basis, so that every agriculturist may take advantage of these things.

At least I learn that in this country hundreds of tractors are lying idle for want of spare parts. When we have invested crores of rupees and when we want to develop our agriculture, I fail to understand how these tractors are lying idle for want of spare parts. The Government should see that all these tractors are immediately repaired and put to use.

To improve agriculture, the Government in the beginning paid attention to irrigation projects. Many minor and major irrigation projects were taken up in the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. Here I may mention something about the scheme known as the Malaprabha irrigation scheme which is in my constituency, Belgaum. This is one of the major schemes costing Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 25 crores. According to the plan this ought to have been finished by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. It was started in 1958. It is surprising to note that the technical and administrative clearances were given only last year, after five or six years. The Government took a lot of time to give these clearances. Hardly one crore of rupees have been spent on this. It is known that this scheme is situated in one of the scarcity areas and if completed it will irrigate nearly three lakh acres of land. Instead of completing it early, the work is so slow that for one reason or the other the necessary sanctions are not given either by the Planning Commission or by the concerned technical authority. I know for certain that the work was to be started last month, but somehow it has been further delayed. It is said that the bund has to be raised and therefore further investigation has started. If the bund is going to be raised more villages will be submerged. Already 50 villages are going to be submerged. When more villages are going to be submerged because of the raising of the bund, opposition will naturally be there and this scheme will again be postponed with the result that the required benefit will not come out of it. I, therefore, earnestly request that this sort of red-tapism should be done away with and the work should be started as early as possible, and submergence of more villages should be avoided.

Before I close, I want to mention only one point. The Mysore Government has submitted applications for sanction of nearly three or four sugar factories about five years back. They are all in the co-operative sector. Not a single licence has been given till today. One application is from my area—Mugatakan—Hubli. It is to be one of the best sugar factories. Nearly five years are over and these applications have not yet been examined. We are told now that the Licence Committee has approved all these things but the Finance Corporation has no funds and therefore they are not willing to invest any money in any of these factories. On the one hand we say that these co-operatives should be developed and on the other, we say that we have no money for these undertakings. I, therefore, submit that the Central Government should provide the necessary funds and see that all these undertakings come into existence early.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, although I am tempted to speak in English because of the presence of the

[Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra]

Finance Minister, but as I have promised to some of my Hindi friends that I will speak alternatively in Hindi and English, I would like to speak today in Hindi. I hope my non-Hindi-speaking friends would excuse me for speaking in Hindustani.

यह जो आय व्यय का लेखा जोखा हमारे सामने रखा गया है उसको जब हम आज के संदर्भ में देखते हैं तो हमें यह मानना पड़ता है कि जनता को जो पिछले कई वर्षों से करों के बोझ की शिकायत कर रही थी कुछ थोड़ी सी राहत दी गई है । इस बजट को चाहे कमी का बजट माना जाए या बचत का,—हालांकि वित्त मंत्री जी ने इसे बचत का बजट बनाया है और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इसे बचत का बजट नहीं माना है और कमी का बजट माना है,—मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं कि यह बड़ी चतुराई से बनाया गया बजट है । इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं ।

एक बात मैं जरूर चाहता हूं । यदि वह उस पर प्रकाश डाल सकें तो डालने की कृपा करे । क्या यह व्यवस्था करों से राहत देने की स्थायी तौर पर है या अस्थायी तौर पर है ? यदि वह स्थायी तौर पर रहने वाली है तो आगे आने वाले वर्षों में हम जो खर्च करेंगे उसको हम किस तरह से पा सकेंगे ?

जब हम इस बजट को अपने बुनियादी उसूलों के संदर्भ में देखते हैं तो जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, इससे निराशा झलकती है । मगर मैं उतना निराशावादी नहीं हूं । मैं मानता हूं कि जब हमने अपने मुल्क में मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था को मंजूर किया है तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि निजी क्षेत्र भी रहे और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र भी रहे । सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बात या समाजवाद को और आगे बढ़ाने की बात कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपनाई है और इस सदन में भी कांग्रेस पार्टी के अलावा बहुत से माननीय सदस्य हैं जो समाजवाद के ध्येय में विश्वास रखते हैं । इस तरह से जहां तक जनता का सम्बन्ध है, जनता ने अधिकांश रूप में एक बहुत बड़े बहुमत में उन लोगों को चुना है जो समाजवाद में विश्वास रखते हैं । इसलिए आज हमारे देश की आम जनता को, पढ़ी लिखी जनता को यह विश्वास है कि कांग्रेस समाजवाद की ओर उसे ले जाना चाहती है और उस ओर वह आशा लगाये देख रही है । जब उस संदर्भ में और उस कसौटी पर हम इस बजट को कसते हैं तो हमें इस में कहीं कहीं झुकाव, कहीं कहीं रुझान ऐसे दिखाई पड़ते हैं कि आज की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर, बजट बनाने की प्रणाली पर जो पूंजीवादी तबका है उसका एक असर है । वही अपनी बात कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी रूप में मनवा लेता है । यही एक लक्षण, यह एक कमजोरी है जिसके ऊपर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । आगे आप बजट को धीरे-धीरे सुधारते चले जायें तो बहुत उपयुक्त होगा । मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि यह समाजवादी सरकार का बजट नहीं है । मैं इस बात को मानने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हूं कि हम समाजवाद की ओर आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं । लेकिन जो हमारे कदम पड़ रहे हैं उन में एक लड़खड़ाहट है, उनमें कहीं न कहीं शिथिलता है, कुछ ऐसी बात हो जाती है कुछ ऐसे असरात हम पर आ जाते हैं जो हमको उस दिशा में बढ़ने नहीं देते हैं और कहीं न कहीं रोक लगा देते हैं ।

अब मैं अपने प्रदेश के बारे में एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं । मध्य प्रदेश काफी उपेक्षित प्रान्त रहा है और आज भी उसकी उपेक्षा कुछ कम नहीं हो रही है । हमारे लोग ऐसा समझते हैं कि हमारे साथ सौतेले बेटे का सा व्यवहार होता है । हम जितनी भी योजनायें लाते हैं उन में से कुछ योजनायें बहुत दूर तक मंजूर तो कर ली जाती हैं,

हमें आश्वासन भी मिल जाते हैं, और हम सुनते तो हैं कि एक एल्यूमिनियम का कारखाना एक जगह खुलने वाला है, कहीं पर खाद का कारखाना खुलने वाला है लेकिन बनते बनते एसे हो जाता है कि वह उठ कर किसी दूसरे सूबे में चला जाता है । इस तरह की एक आम शिकायत मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को है । हम अगर कहीं से कहीं तक की रेलवे लाइन की मांग करते हैं या कोई गाड़ी चाहते हैं या किसी जगह पर पुल बनवाना चाहते हैं, तो लोगों का ऐसा विश्वास है कि उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । खास करके मैं अपने इलाके की बात कहना चाहता हूं इस संदर्भ में । हमारे यहां एक बहुत जरूरी पुल बनना चाहिये था और उसकी योजना अंग्रजी सरकार ने बना कर भी रखी थी । लड़ाई के जमाने में वह बनी थी और कहा गया था कि वह पुल बहुत जरूरी है जोमध्य भारत में ले कर आंध्र के लोगों को जोड़ देता है, जो हंडिया निमावर का है । आज बीस बरस हो गये हैं लेकिन इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है । आजादी के जमाने में भी उसका जिक्र हुआ था और योजना भी थी लेकिन वह बनता नहीं है । अब एक पुनासा बांध बनने वाला है । पुनासा बांध के बन जाने के बाद यह पुल बनना असम्भव हो जाएगा क्योंकि उसका जब पिछला पानी आएगा, तब यह पुल नहीं बन पायेगा । यह जो हंडिया निमावर पुल है यह बहुत बड़े भभाग को जोड़ने में सहायक हो सकता है, उसकी तरफ योजना वालों का ध्यान क्यों नहीं जाता है, उसको प्राथमिकता क्यों नहीं दी जाती है और क्यों नहीं आप इसको जल्दी से बना लेना चाहते हैं ? इस तरह के बहुत से दूसरे उदाहरण हैं जिन को रख कर मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता । लेकिन वहां लोगों का ख्याल है कि मध्य प्रदेश के साथ कोई बहुत अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा है

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश ही एक ऐसा इलाका है जहां प्रजातांत्रिक भावनायें और समाजवादी भावनायें बहुत ही जड़ जमा चुकी हैं । आम आदमी मध्य प्रदेश का समाजवाद में विश्वास रखने वाला है । वहां न तो अभी तक पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था का या पूंजीवादी विचारधारा का कोई असर है और न उस तरह की चर्चा सुनने को आपको मिलेगी जिस तरह की चर्चा इस सदन में आए दिन लोग करते हैं कि हर पार्टी के भीतर पूंजीवाद का असर होता जा रहा है या लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों का असर होता जा रहा है । यही एक सूबा है जो प्रजातांत्रिक दृष्टि से, समाजवादी दृष्टि से आदर्श सूबा है । इसको अगर आप ठीक से विकसित करेंगे तो यह एक उदाहरण होगा देश के सामने प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद का, उस ओर बढ़ने का, प्रगति का और जिसको देख कर दूसरे प्रान्तों के लोग भी अपनी अपनी व्यवस्था को, अपनी अपनी योजना को सुधार सकेंगे ।

अब थोड़ा सा मैं शिक्षकों के बारे में उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं । एक सूबे में शिक्षक बुरी तरह से परेशान हैं, इस पर आमादा हुए हैं, मजबर हुए हैं कि वे अपनी लड़ाई लड़ें । यह एक बहुत बुरी बात है और मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से, एक शिक्षक होने के नाते इसे पसन्द नहीं करता हूं कि परीक्षा के समय शिक्षक किसी भी प्रकार की हड़ताल करे । लेकिन जब मैं उनके मामले को देखता हूं तो मुझे लगता है कि कोई बड़ी भारी गलती उनके साथ हुई है, कोई बड़ा अन्याय उनके साथ हुआ है तभी वे अपने विद्यार्थियों के हितों की परवाह न करके अपनी लड़ाई लड़ने पर आमादा हुए हैं । इस में केन्द्र को किसी न किसी तरह से सहायता दे कर हस्तक्षेप करके स्थिति को टालना चाहिये । यह स्थिति देश के लिए भी और हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए भी बहुत बुरी है ।

इस देश में उत्पादन के बारे में जब हमारे सामने आंकड़े आते हैं, जो चर्चा चलती है, और जो अंदाज बनते हैं और तब जो उनकी आलोचना होती है तो बहुत बड़ा एक भ्रम

[Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra]

फैलता है । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि यह देश तरक्की कर रहा है, अगर आप बारीकी से देखें तो आपको इसका पता चल जाएगा । हमारे देश का भौतिकवादी स्तर भौतिक मूल्यों का स्तर बढ़ा है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है, इसको आपको मानना पड़ेगा । आम तौर पर देश में जितनी सुविधायें जितनी चीजें और जितने भी तरह तरह के साधन उपलब्ध हैं, उतने पहले कभी नहीं थे । प्रश्न यही है कि उन सुविधाओं का, उन उत्पादित चीजों का जो वितरण हो रहा है, उस में कहीं न कहीं कोई कमी है । इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिव जस्टिस है, वितरक न्याय है, उस प्रणाली में गड़बड़ होने के कारण कहीं किसी चीज के मामले में किसी वर्ग को अधिक नुक्सान होता है, कहीं किसी चीज के मामले में किसी दूसरे वर्ग को अधिक तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है । आज भी अगर हम मल्यों को देखें, कीमतों को देखें तो उनके बढ़ने या घटने से एक ऐसे वर्ग को जिसके पास अनापशनाप रुपये हैं कोई नुक्सान नहीं होता है । इसी तरह से मजदूरों को जो अपनी मजदूरी की दरें घटवा बढ़वा लेते हैं कोई विशेष नुक्सान नहीं होता है । केवल मध्यम वर्ग के उन लोगों को नुक्सान होता है, उनको तकलीफ होती है जिनकी आमदनी निश्चित है और जो कोई और दूसरा तरीका उस आमदनी को बढ़ाने का नहीं सोच पाते हैं । उस में भी बहुत सी ऐसी नौकरियां हैं जिनके बारे में लोग आम तौर पर जानते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार काफी इधर उधर फैला हुआ है । कितना है और कितना नहीं है उसकी औसत कितनी है यह मैं नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि यह बहुत विवादास्पद विषय है लेकिन यह सही है कि यह काफी फैला हुआ है । इसलिए मध्यम वर्ग के भी बहुत से लोग अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ा लेते हैं । जब हम देखते हैं कि कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तब भी जितना माल आता है वह सब बिक जाता है, कोई माल रुकता नहीं है, किसी की जरूरत रुकती नहीं है, केवल जो मध्यम वर्ग है जिसकी निश्चित आय है, उसी को तकलीफ होती है । फिर भी एक बड़ी भारी बराई है, और यह मनोवैज्ञानिक बुराई भी है । लोगों के मन पर जब यह असर हो जाए कि जो कीमत बताई जाती है उस पर माल नहीं मिलता है या जो कीमत तय की जाती है वह ठहरती नहीं है या दूकान पर जाते जाते कीमत बढ़ जाती है तो उस दशा में एक जो असन्तोष फैलता है, लोगों को जो नाराजी होती है, वह भी हमारे लिए एक चिन्ता का विषय होना चाहिये । इसलिये यदि हमको अपने देश में मूल्यों को रोकना है, कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकना है तो हमें उत्पादन को बढ़ाना ही होगा । और जब हम इस ओर देखते हैं तो हमें एक ही बात खटकती है कि हमारे देश में उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये जिस तरह की भावना होनी चाहिये, जिस तरह का उत्साह होना चाहिये, जिस तरह का संगठन होना चाहिये, वह आज हमें नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है । कहीं न कहीं योजना में कोई कमी है, कहीं न कहीं हमारे मनोविज्ञान में कमी है, कहीं न कहीं हमारे प्रेरणा के स्रोतों में कमी है जो हमें देश के उत्पादन की ओर जितनी तेजी से बढ़ाना चाहते हैं नहीं बढ़ा पाते । जब तक हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक हम समाजवाद तो कदापि नहीं ला सकेंगे । इसलिये जहां तक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने मान लिया है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र दोनों रहेंगे । पर हम निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों की जो स्थिति देखते हैं, उनका जिस तरह का रवैया देखते हैं, उससे हम यह निश्चित रूप से कह सकते हैं कि वह किसी न किसी प्रकार का धोखा सरकार के साथ बराबर सफलता के साथ करते चले जा रहे हैं । उनके आंकड़े गलत होते हैं, उनके उत्पादन का ब्योरा गलत होता है, उनके यहां जा कर कोई ठीक से जांच नहीं कर सकता, और उन का दावा आज यह है, उनमें इस बात का दम्भ आ गया है कि वह आप के प्रशासन को, आप के

प्रशासक वर्ग को और आपक राजनीतिज्ञों को भी दबा सकते हैं। उनके पास अनाप शनाप रुपया है, ऐसा रुपया है जिसका हिसाब नहीं दिया जाता । और यह बेहिसाब रुपया हमारे देश में बड़ी भारी खराबी पैदा कर रहा है, जिसको रोकने में हम लगे हुए हैं । फिर भी सारी जनता जानती है, सारे लोग जानते हैं कि हम उसे रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। आज हमने उन्हें सुविधा दी कि वे यह बेहिसाब रुपया अपने आप ला कर दे दें । लेकिन इसकी कोई प्रगति नहीं है । मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं वित्त मंत्री जी को कि अगर इसमें वे कड़ाई से काम लेना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें एक ही काम करना चाहिये । वे यह निश्चित कर दें, कि उन को दो तीन महीने का समय दें, या पांच छः महीने का समय दें, लेकिन उसके बाद जितना रुपया उनको मिलेगा उसके लिये वे कड़े से कड़ा व्यवहार करेंगे । पूरा रुपया तो जब्त करेंगे ही परन्तु जिस व्यक्ति ने काला रुपया कमाया है, चूंकि काला रुपया किसी न किसी तरह से कमाना अपराध है, इस लिये हम उन को सजा देंगे । जब तक इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, यह काला रुपया निकलने वाला नहीं है । जब तक यह काला रुपया हमारे पास नहीं आयेगा तब तक हम उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में, निजी क्षेत्र में कोई सुधार नहीं कर सकेंगे । यह अर्थ शास्त्र को ही नहीं बिगाड़ता, यह राजनीति को भी बिगाड़ता है । आज राजनीति के क्षेत्र में काले रुपये का बहुत महत्व बढ़ गया है । हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य कहिये, यह परम्परा रही गांधीजी के आदेशों के कारण कि हम ने शुरू से राजनीतिक अवस्था में, सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था में, कुछ ऐसे सिद्धान्त रक्खे जिन के ऊपर चलना आम व्यक्ति के लिये सम्भव नहीं है । फिर भी हम उस आदर्श को अपनाये चले गये । और आज नतीजा यह है कि राजनीतिज्ञ या राजनीतिक पार्टिया अपनी रकम के ऊपर, अपने फंड्स के बल पर किसी भी तरह से अपना काम नहीं चला पातीं । परिणाम यह होता है कि यह काला रुपया किसी न किसी रूप से उन पार्टियों के संगठन में घुसता है, वह चाहे हमारी पार्टी हो या विरोधी पार्टी हो । विरोधी पार्टी के ऊपर इस बात की जिम्मेदारी अधिक ही थी । जब वह दिन रात हम को प्रमाण पत्र देते हैं, कि हम सब भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, हम सब गलत हैं तब उन्होंने जनता के सामने कौन सा उदाहरण रक्खा, तब उन्होंने जनता के सामने किस प्रकार की मिसाल रक्खी है जिस से जनता उन की ओर आकृष्ट हो । इस देश में यदि भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है, और भ्रष्टाचार के कारण जनता को तकलीफ़ है क्योंकि भ्रष्टाचार का मनोवैज्ञानिक असर जनता पर बहुत अधिक है, तो इस की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मदारी विरोधी पक्ष की है । हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी भी मानते हैं, परन्तु यदि उन्होंने किसी भी तरह से अपने राजनीतिक जीवन में, अपने राजनीतिक संगठन में, अपनी पार्टियों के काम में, इस काले रुपये को न आने दिया होता तो सम्भवतः जनता उन की ओर बढ़ जाती और वह हमारी सरकार को बदल देती और संसदीय प्रजातन्त्र में उन्हें इस बात की सफलता मिलती । जब वे कोई अच्छा विकल्प नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, कोई अच्छी मिसाल नहीं पैदा कर पा रहे हैं तो स्पष्ट है कि वह जनता को नैतिक रूप से निराशा प्रदान करते हैं ।

अन्त में मैं एक ही बात कहूंगा उत्पादन के बारे में, विशेषकर कृषि उत्पादन के बारे में। इस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से अच्छ सुझाव आये हैं । हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि योजनायें नीचे से बननी चाहियें । मैं एक ही सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि योजनायें आप बनाते रहें, परन्तु जितना रुपया आप आप एक देहात को देना चाहते हैं वह आप उस को दे दीजिये, आप उसे योजना मत दीजिये । प्रत्येक देहात के पढ़े लिखे लोग या बेपढ़े लिखे लोग जानते हैं कि हमें पहले किस चीज में रुपया लगाना है, हमें सिंचाई चाहिये या खाद चाहिये या खाद के पहिले

[Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra]

ट्रैक्टर चाहिये । व स्वयम् उस की मांग कर लेंगे । दूसरे जब तक हम यह नहीं देखेंगे कि प्रत्येक पन्द्रह बीस एकड़ से नीचे के किसान के पास, जिस इलाके में कम जमीन हो वहां दस एकड़ से कम के किसान के पास, खेत में एक कुंआं बन जाय तब तक हमारी योजनायें सफल नहीं हो सकतीं । आप के बड़े बड़े बांध, बड़ी बड़ी नहरें वहां पहुंच नहीं पाती हैं । देश का बहुत बड़ा भभाग ऐसा है जहां नहरें सफलता से चलाई नहीं जा सकती हैं । अगर आप देश में यह देख लें कि पन्द्रह एकड़ से कम के किसान चाहे वह दो एकड़ के हों, तीन एकड़ के हों, चार या पांच एकड़ के हों अपने खेत में सिंचाई के साधन पा जाते हैं, तब आप देखेंगे कि हमारा औसत उत्पादन काफी बढ़ जायगा । यहां पर उर्वरक अथवा खाद की बात कही गई और कई साधनों की बात कही गई । मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं ।

अमरीका में मैं ने देखा और अमरीका के 90 प्रतिशत आदमियों को पता नहीं है कि अमरीका में एक ऐसी जाति रहती है जिसे आमिश कहते हैं । वह फिलाडेल्फिया के आस पास पसिलवेनिया, ओहियो, इंडियाना तक की जो लम्बी पट्टी है उस में बसती है । वह लोग न अमरीकन खाद का उपयोग करते हैं, न ट्रैक्टर का उपयोग करते हैं, न बिजली का उपयोग करते हैं, लेकिन उन की प्रति एकड़ आमदनी अमरीका के खेतों से ज्यादा अच्छी है । अमरीका में जो लोग आधुनिक तरीके से खेती करते हैं उन से उन की आमदनी ज्यादा अच्छी है । मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार वहां लोगों को भज कर इसका पता लगाने का प्रयत्न करे कि वह लोग क्या करते हैं ।

अन्त में यह कह कर मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक हमारे देश से जो यह पूंजीवादी रवया है वह नहीं बदलेगा तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा । परन्तु मैं पंजीवाद का इस तरह का विरोधी नहीं हूं कि मैं उस को एक दिन में समाप्त करने की बात कहूं । मैं जानता हूं कि प्रजातंत्रात्मक समाजवाद में यह पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था एक दिन में समाप्त नहीं की जा सकती । वैसे अगर हम सब मानें तो मैं पचास वर्ष का समय देने को तैयार हूं, पर सवाल यह है कि पचास वर्षों तक क्या कानूनों के हिसाब से, अनुशासन के हिसाब से चलने के लिये तैयार हैं । आज वह हमारे ऊपर काले रुपय का अनुशासन लादने का हौंसला रखते हैं । वह सोचते हैं कि वह जो शर्त लगायेंगे हम मानते चले जायेंगे, हम अपनी योजनाओं को, अपनी स्कीमों को बदलते चले जायगे और व हम से बदलवा लेंग । इसलिय दोनों दष्टियों से यदि हमें अपने देश में इस समस्या का अन्त करना है और हमें चाहते हैं कि पंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था इस देश में लगाम के साथ रहे, बेलगाम होकर न रहे जिसको अनब्रिडल्ड कपिटलिज्म कहते हैं, तब हमें अपनी राजनीति में से भी काले रुपये को निकालना होगा, इस को खत्म करना पड़ेगा । इस के लिय प्लेटो ने कहा कि आर्थिक शक्ति, आर्थिक अधिकार तथा राजनैतिक शक्ति इन दोनों को हम एक हाथ में न रहने दें । जब तक इन को अलग नहीं किया जाता तब तक कोई समस्या हल नहीं की जा सकती और न समाज की बुराई दूर हो सकती है । इस को दोहराते हुए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया ।

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Finance Minister in presenting his Budget for 1965-66 has set before him many objectives. He has to raise adequate resources for the Plan and for essential developmental expenditure; he has to maintain the price structure and curb inflation; he has to provide incentives to save and invest in the productive sectors of the economy; he must stimulate production, he must encourage exports; in short, he must vitalise the economy and

give it a dynamism so that the economy can march with a certain amount of confidence.

The Finance Minister has approached this difficult and delicate job with such skill that the Budget will go down in history as a fine fiscal achievement in the preparation of the Fourth Plan. No critic of the Finance Minister can contend that any of his proposals lack economic rationale or equity. The budget proposals are significant in this that this is the first time any attempt has been made to avoid any kind of deficit in the overall financing of the revenue and capital expenditure. An attempt has been made to put the tax structure on an enduring and rational basis. A wide range of tax reliefs both in direct and indirect taxation have been given with a view to encourage savings and investment, and also reduce the rigours of inflation. Fiscal incentives are given as a means of achieving greater production and increased export promotion.

This is the first time in several years that a conscious attempt has been made to reduce or abolish excise duties on a number of essential commodities. Within the last seven or eight years excise duties have gone up five-fold. I only wish the Finance Minister had accommodated much more of the common man's needs, so that the rigours of inflation are lessened. I also welcome the powers taken by the Finance Minister to reintroduce these excise duties if the advantage is not passed on to the consumers.

Scarce industrial raw materials have come in for a steep rise in excise duties and also additional import duties. This has been done with the object of inhibiting consumption, to save foreign exchange, and also to reduce the difference between the landed cost and the sale price. This will also serve the object of encouraging industrial substitution. I cannot but feel that this will certainly increase the cost in certain vital industries, but in the over-all picture it may not add to the inflationary pressure.

I welcome the proposals relating to the lowering of personal income-tax both at the higher and lower levels and the unification of the rates of income-tax and super tax. The new method of granting rebate relating to insurance premium and contribution to provident fund is a welcome feature in the Budget. The provisions could have been made a little more liberal.

It would have given immense satisfaction to the taxpayer if the annuity deposit scheme had been completely dropped. It has been anomalous in its operation. It deprives the taxpayer the opportunity of taking advantage of the concessions offered by the Finance Minister for new investment and other forms of saving. It is a deferred tax. It penalises the assessee because it is a loan to the Government where the lender is penalised. I know the Finance Minister will not be willing to consider dropping this annuity scheme, but I do hope he will give some opportunity for the assessee to invest this annuity, whatever he has to pay to Government as a loan, in certain forms of priority investments that Government chooses.

The Finance Minister has made certain proposals, trying to get concealed incomes. This is a welcome feature, even though on an equity basis there may be some objection, because the man who does not pay his income-tax gets away and after some time makes good some of his money. This has been offered in all sincerity. This concealed money has added very much to inflationary pressure, and I do hope there is response to the extent expected.

There has been great disappointment in the corporate sector because the anticipations of relief had been pitched very high. The corporate markets have been in the doldrums for the last two years. Even with the best of collaborations, no rupee capital was forthcoming. Promoters were

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan]

looking to financial institutions for underwriting all their equity capital. Not even ten per cent of the equity capital has been subscribed by the public. This is really a serious and unhealthy situation in our economy. It is, therefore, necessary to look into the reasons for this kind of resistance on the part of the public to invest in equity capital. Capital costs in industry have been steadily rising. Because of the frequent changes in taxation and fiscal and monetary policies of the Government, no industry that had planned for certain capital expenditure was able to adhere to it. Before the industry came into production, it ran into serious difficulties due to shortage of money, shortage of raw materials and also shortage of power. Most of the industries were delayed in coming into production for one reason or another. The profitability based on certain conditions at the time of the flotation of the company was very much distorted because the high capital costs and the material costs reflected in the product costs, resulting in lower profit margins. Many of the industries started in the last few years never paid any dividends and it is now generally conceded that it takes more than five years to pay any thing by way of dividend. Not only does the investor not get any income; there has been an erosion in the value of his investment. There are cases where the investor has lost as much as 30-40 per cent because of the decrease in share values.

There is another important reason for investors' resistance in the new equity participation. Investments made in real estates brought back quicker returns. There are cases where I know urban properties appreciated in value to the extent of 200 to 300 per cent in short period of time. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget proposed to impose a four per cent wealth tax on urban properties. I do not know to what extent this will curb money going into unproductive sectors of the economy, money that ought to have gone into productive sectors of the economy but which now flows into speculative and unproductive sectors.

18 hrs.

Industries today in India are operating under scarcity conditions, in sheltered markets and because of this the industry is able to make some amount of money, even marginal units are making money. This is a very unhealthy growth because there are no incentives to renovate old machinery and also take advantage of the rapid growth in technology. Only a competitive economy can give that kind of dynamism. I cannot but feel that in course of time we may be saddled with an industrial structure which is high cost, low production and low wage. There is great obsolescence today in our industrial structure and industry is operating with discarded technology. Today in the developed countries technology is marching with a rapid pace: automation has become the order of the day. Investments in industry are rapidly rising. What was modern two or three years ago is obsolete today. It is therefore necessary that large investments are made in industry to renovate and keep pace with modern technology. But where do we get resources from? The industry must get resources either from institutional finance or they must get it from the people, by way of equity or loan participation or it must be able to mobilise its own resources internally.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You want more time?

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: Yes, Sir.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Then, he may continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 24, 1965/Chaitra 3, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—2536 (Ai) LSD—19-4-65—1970.